THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Ballock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,795—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

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Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-3 1-2	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12 17 6
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th Dec.
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	20th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	740	G. W. Atkinson	27th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan. 1890
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. L. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† MIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardiff	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following Special Steamers will be despatched to London, CALLING AT MARSEILLES, and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	10th May.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardiff	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
PO			10th Jan. 1890
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

[redacted]ARIAN
[redacted]. Co.
[redacted]CALLING
[redacted]ID.
[redacted]P. To sail on
[redacted] 5th Jan. 90
[redacted] 6th Feb. 90
[redacted] every Steamer.
[redacted]RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [redacted]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069 Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551 F. Blight	21st "
M ARABIA	3344 J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3560 Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069 Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551 F. Blight	26th "
L ARABIA	3344 J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	12th Dec.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

S. S. "APOLLO."—This steamer will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 12th December, and passages can now be secured.
The accommodation is amidships and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, and the
S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 14th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 14th December.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th December.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
ombay, 11th December 1889. Agents.

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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
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Set of 6 Knives and Forks, blades beautifully Chased and Engraved, in finest Ivory Handles, in case complete	66 0
Set of 12 do. do.	120 0
Set of 12 do. with Electro-Plated Handles	95 0
Set of 6 do. with Finest Pearl Handles, richly engraved, in case	80 0
Set of 12 do. do.	150 0
Set of 6 with best Electro-Plated Handles	50 0
Set of 12 do. do.	90 0
Set of 12 with Carved Ivory Handles, Rs. 100 to	150 0
Set of 12 do. with Plain Electro-Plated Blades and Handles	100 0

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Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Sifter, richly Engraved and chased, with handsome Gilt Bowls	35 0
Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons, Sugar Sifter, and Grape Scissors, in Pierced Electro-Plate, Chased and Engraved	65 0
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Entree or Side Dishes, in best quality Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, consisting of Dish and Cover, with moveable Handle, forming 2 Dishes at pleasure, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 50; per pair	95 0
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Full-sized Dinner Cruets, in best Electro-plate and fitted with finest Crystal Bottles, in all the newest designs and patterns.	
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	Rs. a.
Four Bottle Frames, containing 1 each Mustard Pepper, Sauce and Salt Bottle	Rs. 22-8 to 45 0
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Four Bottle Cruets, in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-plate	36 0
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Handsome Presentation Breakfast Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles	50 0
Do. do. containing 1 each Pepper and Mustard Bottle, Salt Cellar, Butter Dish, and 2 Electro-plated Egg Cups	from 52 0

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
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Apply to
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GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, imploro!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more !
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ails ments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Graud Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH. RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case ... .Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
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DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.
RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen,
Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.
HEMMED READY FOR USE.
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRITING DESKS.

	Rs. a.
The Princess Writing Desk, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Scissors, Paper Knife, Pen, Pencil, and Ink Bottle, with space for Post Cards and Stamps, in Morocco Leather	37 8
Do. Russia Leather	54 0
The "Imperial" Writing Desk, Double following Desk, lined Roan, fitted with Screw top, Ink Bottle, Pen Tray, Ivory Ruler, Penknife Scissors, Memo Tablet, Paper Knife, Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Book, &c., in Roan Leather	29 0
Russiado.	80 0
Morocco do.	112 0
The "Connaught" Writing Desk, in French Morocco Leather	Rs. 16 to 25 0
The "Dudley" Writing Desk ... from Rs. 45 to	75 0
The "Granville" Writing Desk, from Rs. 24 to	68 0
The "Wolseley" Writing Desk	60 0
School Writing Desks, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Paper Cutter, Scissors, Pen, Pencil, &c.	Rs. 20 to 27 0
...tationery Cabinets, fitted with two sizes Notepaper and Envelopes to match, Ink Range, Inkstand, Porcelain Tablet, on lid, in Morocco or Russia Leather	Rs. 20 and 22 8
The Garibaldi Writing Case, in solid Leather, fitted with Pockets for Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Pad, &c., Quarto and Fulscap sizes. Rs. 18 to	24 0
Writing Cabinets with Revolving Fronts, with spaces for two sizes of Notepaper and Envelopes, Post Cards, Stamps, two Ink Bottles, and Pen complete	29 0
Writing Cabinets and Ladies' Work Case combined. Has Pockets for Telegrams, Notepaper, Envelopes, Post Cards, Stamps, &c., and fitted with Ink Bottle, Pen Cleaner, Ladies' Cutlery Pad, together with Needles, Thread, Thimble, &c., in Morocco Leather	45 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.
On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.
The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to
"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..	800
Do. do.	10 " "	do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20	c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices, to enable every one to participate in this health-giving Amusement.

Entrance ... 2 Annas
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-8).

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....MR. THOS. P. HUDSON.

The Home of Incessant Mirth and Music.

ALL PHILOSOPHY LIES.

Says a writer, in two words, "sustain" and "abstain." The guiding spirit of our philosophy is to "sustain" an incomparably excellent organisation, and to "abstain" from introducing into our performances anything that might chill or weaken or destroy the innocent pleasure of our innumerable patrons.

HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY

Have scored a Genuine Artistic Triumph.

MORE GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Another multitudinous assemblage testified with lond acclaim to the general excellence of the production

OF OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

A shouted Welcome from one thousand throats.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS TRIBUTE

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Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 P.M.

Box Office, SOUNDY and Co.
STANLY SETON, Business Agent.

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES, SATURDAY NEXT.

A MARRIED COUPLE going on a few months' trip would ENGAGE a SUPERIOR MAID or COMPANION, European or Eurasian. Address

C. E. S., Esq.,
Care of GRINDLAY GROOM, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1889 at 6-15 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 11th December 1889.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, a newly built freehold Bungalow, charmingly situated on the west side of Parli Hill, Bandora, with an excellent view and entirely open to the sea breeze; together with the compound in which it stands, containing about 3,880 square yards of land, roomy coach-house, establing for 3 horses, cookroom and ample servants' quarters. The house contains dining-room, drawing-room, morning room, two bedrooms with dressing-rooms and bath rooms attached, and a large godown. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, 20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SAILING BOAT FOR SALE.

THE "DAY DREAM," of Dacca, a first-class Cruising Boat, 24 by 9 by 4ft, draft 2ft 6in. three-quarters decked, Una rig, and carries also gaff topsail and 3lb. This boat was built from an approved American model by the Ganges Steam Tug Company, Calcutta, in 1887, of best teak, copper-fastened and brass-screwed throughout. She has a main sail quite new (by the well known yacht-sail maker, and 2 Calcutta-made sails for heavy and light weather. Mantils, running-gear, a gun-metal windlass, brass bollards and bitts, anchor davits, 3 patent folding anchors, 60 fathoms of chain, side and anchor and all tackle complete. She is thoroughly found for cruising, and sleeps two comfortably in her lockers. Awnings and a dodger with an efficient steering wheel, as used for Una boats. She does 90 treble-in rotation oases, arranged out of sight, and about 18 cwts. of lead ballast on keel and in bricks inside; is absolutely unsinkable, and believed to be unexcelled.

She is a fast and close sailer, in both light and heavy weather, and has made trips from Dacca across the Bay to Chittagong. The boat is most complete in every respect, and has been built and fitted without regard to cost. She can be delivered, if required, in Calcutta, and can be seen at Dacca.

Price Rs. 1,500 (less than half cost).

Apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Supdt. of Kheddahs,
(On Special Duty, Mysore.

Or to

BABOO BANEY MADUB LAHA,
Kheddah Office, Dacca.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a MEETING to be held here at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, 30th January, 1890, to take into their consideration for final approval certain By-laws, framed under the authority of Section 461 (x) of the said Act, assigning the functions of the Joint Schools Committee, under Sub-section (10) of Section 29 of the said Act, regulating the exercise by the said Committee of its functions so assigned, and of the functions assigned to it under Sub-section (9) of the said last-mentioned Section, and regulating the administration by the said Committee of the School Fund under sub-section (7) of the same Section.

The Corporation will, before finally approving the said By-laws, receive and consider any objection or Suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said By-laws, or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than 10 days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said; objection, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, December 11, 1889.

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'XMAS CARDS!!!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

From Annas 2 to Rs. 7 each.

MORENAS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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INDIAN VIEWS!!
'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!

Re. 1 each.

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GRAND SUCCESS!!
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"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.

TO STUDENTS AND BRAIN WORKERS

THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.

Price per bottle, 3s. 6d.

To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from the Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF WONDERFUL MNEMONIC POWERS OF

KAVISHRI RAJCHANDRA

Will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5 p.m.,

ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY and Co., Limited, and DUFTAR ASHKARA PRESS; in the Town Hall also on the day of exhibition.

A part of the proceeds of the performance will be handed over to the Indo-British Institution.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, First Seats Rs. 2, and Second Seats Re. 1.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 p.m.
ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.
Other Nights, Re. 1, unless otherwise advertised.
ADMISSION, EVENINGS, 5 to 7-30,
(8 annas).

THE RINK is also OPEN every morning, except SATURDAYS, for PRACTICE for LADIES only from 10 to 12.
To this Session admission is Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30,
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, Free. Adults, 8 Annas.

OUR SECOND GRAND FETE WILL BE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.
Tickets are now ready
Just received large stock of ball and pin-bearing skates, wheels. Will make handsome Christmas Presents.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per share has been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th December 1889.

KENT COB NUTS,
SMYRNA FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
IN EIGHT VARIETIES,
FRENCH SWEETS
IN TEN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOMINGO VINCENT DESOUZA has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to MESSRS. CHUND DHARAMCHUND and NANCHUND SOBHAGCHUND. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91 Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 11th day of December 1889.

All that piece of ground or land or ground, situate and being on Haines Road at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,355 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 393, new No. 1315 and old Survey No. 37, and new Survey No. 2-3453, and bounded on the east by the property of Raghoonath Narayen Khote and Nanabhai Byramjee, on the south by the property of Khanbhai Kadarbhai, on the west by the Haines Road, and on the north by the property of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company's mill and Company, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Thacker Gopal Jeevan, and are now in the occupation of Ruttonsey Muljee.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SERIES of PUBLIC LECTURES will be DELIVERED as follows, under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Lectures to commence at 5-45 P.M., punctually, on each day:—

MONDAY, 16th Dec.—Mr. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B.—"The Aims of Life."
WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec.—Dr. K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D. (London).—"Circulation, in Health and Dis-ase."
SATURDAY, 21st Dec.—Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., B.D.—"Volcanoes and Earthquakes."

In order to meet the necessary expenses, a fee of 8 annas for an admission card to the front part of the Hall, and a fee of 4 annas for an admission card to the rest of the Hall, will be charged.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospital
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1889. Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

PEKOE DUST—FRESH CONSIGNMENT. At 10 annas per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE'S ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDINGS and MINCE MEAT are now ready. 7 Church Gate Street.

THE Imperial German Consul says:—"RIPON" is THE HOTEL for the visitors to Mahableshwar. I can strongly recommend it."

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—The most airy and commodious Hotel, being unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Our large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

FOR SALE, a pair of grey Arabs, 14-2, quiet and steady in harness. Parted with because too small for big carriage. Price Rs. 500. Open to an offer.—Apply to DR. LANGLEY, Malabar Hill.

DOLLS! TOYS!—Our assortment of Toys and doll is so great that there is hardly another house in Bombay that can boast of a variety for the value. Cheapest house.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RS. 20 REWARD.—LOST, a MOROCCO CIGAR CASE containing one Cigar and three Cigarettes. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Medows Street.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re. 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

RS. 10,000 WANTED to BORROW, by a tradesman, on sound Security. Apply to A. B., care of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esquire, Solicitor, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER WANTS EMPLOYMENT—Daily, monthly, or Contract work undertaken. Apply to S. P. DAWSON, 7, Love Lane, Byculla.

A RECTOR'S WIFE desires one or Two Children, orphans or otherwise, to whom she would give a mother's care and training in a large airy comfortable Rectory with garden, close to the Yorkshire Moors, in England. References exchanged. For particulars apply in the first instance to the Sister Superior, St. Mary's Home, Panch Howd, Poona,

A LADY will be glad to share a large furnished house with a married couple at Poona for the coming season. Address "ZERO," care of this paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Near est to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

TO LET, from 1st January, 1890, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now occupied by Brigade Surgeon W. DYMOCK. For particulars apply to "R.," care of this paper, or on the premises.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 8 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE. Prices very moderate. Apply James H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREAVES & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PIKE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLE of best make and nearly new is offered for sale by a gentleman who left the station. Original cost Rs. 410; will accept Rs. 300. Ball bearings at all wheels. To be seen at Messrs. MARCUS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

P. VUCCINO begs to announce his RETURN to BOMBAY, and the BUSINESS at his STUDIO will be CONDUCTED PERSONALLY.

WARWICK, ENGLAND.—A Lady residing in this place, who has had much experience in the management of children (having worked over ten years in children's hospitals), desires to receive as boarders children of any age whose parents live in India. There are good boys' and girls' school in the town, and a good Kindergarten school. The place is healthy, and there are excellent doctors. For references apply to

E. H. MOSCARDI, Esqr., C.S., Dhulia.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and Second Class RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway, from SATURDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1889, to TUESDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1889 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including Wednesday, the fifteenth of January 1890.

2. For the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS First and Second class Through Return Tickets, as under, will be issued on the above conditions and at the following rates, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Between Bombay via Itarsi and Agra and Cawnpur	73 9 0	39 5 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, Dec. 5, 1889.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Stores for 12 months commencing from the 1st day of January 1890.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil.....say	2½ tons.
Kerosine ,, ... ,,	65 cases (520 gallons.)
Cotton Waste No. 1 ... ,,	1½ ton.
Tallow Country Clean ,,	5 cwts.

To be delivered *free* on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treachers' Buildings (Fort) up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) *on the 16th instant.*

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.

Treachers' Buildings (Fort)
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of MAJOR GENERAL NASSAU LEES, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM NASSAU LEES, a Major General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, who died at 64 Grosvenor Street, London, W., on or about the 9th day of March 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 10th day of October 1889 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King & Co. in The Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of December 1889, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILL MACHINERY

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bander, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within three months from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th November 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the First Day of February, 1890, estimated at 450 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on Wednesday, 18th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1889.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. p. WALLACE & Co.,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, on and after TO-DAY.

P. p. WALLACE & Co.,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, November 27, 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,
"Lady Manilla"
} 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 27th day of January 1890, for the supply of about 650 tons of 3" to 12" Cast Iron Pipes.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

S. TOMLINSON,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water-Works.
Bombay, Excutive Engineer's Office, 7th Dec. 1889.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS the Company's Register of Members having been DESTROYED in the FIRE which recently happened on the Company's Office premises in Apollo Street, the Directors of the Company have resolved to open a NEW REGISTER. Be it therefore, known that the Members of the Company and all persons claiming to be such Members, are required forthwith to send in at the Company's Registered Office, No. 60, Forbes Street, within the Fort, their respective names, addresses and descriptions, and the numbers of the shares held by them respectively, for the purpose of being entered in the NEW REGISTER. No person's name shall be entered on the NEW REGISTER unless he shall produce and lodge with the Company the certificates of the shares claimed by him, or the Company's receipt for such certificates, and such other evidence as the Directors may deem necessary for the proof or manifestation of the title of such person to the said shares.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1889.

By order of the Board,

TALAKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Beadle, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.

4	,, ,,	9	,,
3	,, ,,	6	,,
		3	,,

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYAL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	945
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Mer. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	$85
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurmachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		260
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		405
Breed's Cawnpore P.	0	20	240 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 55		365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,080	1,080 Rs. 130		1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	.. Rs. 50		190
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	5,000 Rs. 0		1,410
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		44
Khanguam Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		370xd
Mazumar Manag. Co.	1,400	250	250 Rs. 25		207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		5
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		422½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45		530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs. 11		90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All Rs. 40		240
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		50
Steel Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		470
Steel & Punjanb Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Samoon Press Co.	800	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Velkart Press	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		595xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		60

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	750	150	150	p.ct	165
Bagty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 Rs.	14	145
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	625		125	Nil	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	800	800	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100 Rs.	5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165 Rs.		3,475
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375 Rs.		865
Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	100 Rs.		90
Cooper, Madon Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety Ins. Co.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	600	256	250	..	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	300	175 Rs.	28½	362
Mirchs & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	700	100	100	..	6m
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	..	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	..	25	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Thresher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	160	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mill Mody & Co	600	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownaggree City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250 Rs.	15	230½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	625
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,808	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,845	100	100	2	83
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	530	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	80	500	Rs. 25	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	50	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	660
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	690
Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	500	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 55	1,135xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 00	1,085
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 25	675
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	670
Dhoria S. & W. Mills	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	5 00	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 00	930
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	50	50	Rs. 22	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	525ex
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Gusarat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,00	..	..
Gusarat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	..	645
Hinguphat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	715
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	600	50	Rs. 2	495
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	60	60	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	851½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	6004		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mahagaon S. & Mfg.	4,000	250	250	Rs. 15	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,728		625	Rs. 12½	875
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,30
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	3,400	250	250	Rs. 15	272½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500		310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venkshunker Laximshunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,00		Rs. 25	52
Britania	1,000	1,000	1,0.0	Nil	625

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, DECEMBER 3.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
N.					
19	Ranger H M's SS	Johnson	Bulhar		
26	Tonasserim I G	Falle	Berbera	27	Perim
	Oriental	Stewart	London	26	Bombay
	Manitoba H	Buckland	Cardiff		
	Pigeon H M's	Floyd	Zanzibar		
	Kangra	Ingram	London	27	Kurrachee
	Iosto	Chiocca	Mussowa	28	Mussowa
	Isla deLuzon	Morset	Barcelona	27	Manilla
	Batavia	Gruiter	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	28	Jeddah
28	Pekin	Harris	Calcutta	29	Marseilles
	Massilla	Fraser	Sydney		London
	Euphrates H M's T Ship	Pattison	Bombay		England
	Mayun	Low	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
	Chyebassa	Cave	London	29	Calcutta
	Chebine	Ruhiat	Hodeida	2	Suez
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Falls of Invermaid	Bardow	Java	29	Phidelphia
	Iraouaddy	Bretel	Marseilles	30	China
30	San Ignacio de Loyola	Riquer	Manilla		Liverpool
	Kerbela	Templeton	Kurrachee		London
D.					
1	Woodcock	Bowman	Bulhar	3	Massowa
	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Bulhar		
	Oxus	Delacroix	Shanghai	2	Marseilles
2	Singapore	Parody	Genoa		Bombay
	Beigravia	Boothby	Bombay		Liverpool
	Victoria	Cates	London		Sydney
3	Dacca	Stewart	London	3	Brisbane
	Thisbe	Mahorcich	Trieste	4	Bombay
	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste	3	Bombay
	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveur	Obock		

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry are most appetising and wholesome preparations. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Manufactured only by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3. p. m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5-30 to 7 p. m. and 8-30 to 11 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9. p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Bokhara (s), and Kangra (s), from London. Yesterday:—Hindoo (s), from Mandvi; Aspatria (s), Middlesbrough; Arabia (s), Marmugoa; Culna (s), Port Louis; Punani (s), Mangalore; and Patna (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Badsworth (s), for Antwerp; Karagola (s), K. Coast and Karachi; and Megna (s), Galle.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 4-20 p.m. to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kangra and s. s. Baghdad entered, and the s. s. Calder and the s. s. Badsworth left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bokhara entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Culna and Arabia yesterday.

CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of Rs. 50 from Mr. G. Reiffersoheid.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Owing to the decease of Captain Freeborn the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this afternoon.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Abdool Hussein Allybhoy, Bhendy Bazar Road, reports that his house was broken into on the night of the 7th instant, and property to the value of Rs. 316 stolen.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Tyebally Abdul Hoosein, residing in Bhaji Palla Street, reports the theft of gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 140 from the person of his child on Tuesday last.

A CASTE GIFT.—Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas has contributed to the Visa Nagar Bania caste a sum of Rs. 1,000 for education and relief of the poor in his caste, in honor of the marriage of his son, Pranjiwandas.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. S. Smith, chief engineer of the P. and O. steamship Teheran, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 54 from a drawer in his cabin on the night of the 7th instant.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Laljee Shewjee, a Bunnia boy, aged 4 years, fell out of a window of his house on to the roadway at Chinch Bunder on Tuesday, and sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and then taken home by his parents.

A LONG STROLL CONTEMPLATED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Edward Rodgers, was placed before Mr. Richardson, having been found to be a vagrant, and without means of subsistence. Rodgers said that he had started upon a walk to Calcutta, but found he couldn't manage it as his feet got sore. Mr. Richardson ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Jail Road, respecting the death of a Hindoo, whose body was found floating in the Babools Tank on Tuesday evening. It was dressed in a *dhotur* and *bundee*, and there was a brass ring on the little finger of the right hand. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Deceased was apparently a Purdasee, about 30 years of age. An open verdict was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Jail Road, respecting the death of Abdul Rymon Jalladeen, a weaver, aged 50 years, who lived at Peeroo Lane. For the last six years he suffered from giddiness and fainting fits and pains in his chest. Deceased while passing along Cammateepoora Central Street at 6-30 on Tuesday evening suddenly dropped down and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Abdul Rymon Jalladeen was caused by heart disease.

HE DIDN'T FEEL WELL.—Arthur Hewit was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with having been drunk and disorderly. Police Constable Webb stated that the accused was an inmate of the Workhouse, from which place he had absconded. He was found lying in the gutter, in an incapable state, and was conveyed to the Police Station. When placed in the dock he complained that he was "feeling very bad," and begged for mercy. He was ordered to be sent back to the Workhouse.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Kali Pursad, aged 40 years. Deceased while attempting to cross Bapoo Khote Street on the 22nd ultimo, while a tram-car was approaching, was knocked down, and run over by the tram-car, sustaining a contused wound to his right knee. He was then removed to the hospital, where gangrene set in and he died. The verdict was, that the death of Kali Pursad was caused by gangrene following wounds of the leg, inflicted on him by being run over by a tram-car.

ANOTHER DEGREE CONFERRED UPON DUSTOOR JAMASPJEE.—Among the business transacted in a convention at Oxford University, held on the 19th ult., was the conferring of the degree of D. C. L. upon Dustoor Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Parsees. The following notice of the conferment appears in the *Oxford University Gazette* of the 19th November 1889:—It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) to confer the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, on Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asana, Doctor Philosophiæ in the University of Tubinger, Fellow in the University of Bombay."

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to consider the advisability of winding up the company voluntarily, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators, &c. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey presided, and explained that, as a petition had been presented to the High Court for an official winding up of the company, it would be useless to pass any resolutions at the meeting. He, therefore, proposed that the meeting be dissolved. Mr. M. R. De Quadros seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mount Road, Mazagon, respecting the death of Visram Anajee, aged 40 years. Deceased was a muccadum of labourers in Mr. McKenzie's Saw Mills at Tank Bunder. For the last twelve days he was auffering from fever, and became delirious. On the night of the 8th instant he was missed from his bed, and could nowhere be found. Yesterday morning the body of the deceased was found floating in a well in the compound of a house at Mount Road. The body was much decomposed, and was dressed as when he was last seen alive. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Visram Anajee was caused by drowning himself in a well, during the delirium of fever.

CRIMINAL HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Ittlia Goondappa was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with trespassing in the dwelling house of Yeshwant Bapoojee, at Tardeo, on Tuesday about midnight, without any reasonable excuse. The complainant, who lived in Cowasjee's Chawl at Tardeo, on Tuesday evening went to the Mahim Fair, and returned about midnight, when he saw the accused in the passage leading into complainant's room, and when he was unable to render a satisfactory account of his presence there, was handed over to the police. Ittlia Goondappa on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction for theft, was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. The Rev. T. Greig will preach.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1887: Rs. 10,55,80,000; November 1888, Rs. 9,34,96,000; November 1889, Rs. 8,99,23,000.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

624-89—Craigie, L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Alli bin Abdoolla.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-89—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai, widow, vs Kablibai—Jefferson, B, D and K.

8-89—Tyabji and D—Hunsaj Jewram vs Jeewabai—Chitnis, M and M.

10-99—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kablibai vs Muttibai—Little, S, F and N.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs Nanusha Jagusha—Ardeshir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

285-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Amichund Pannalal vs Ganeshlal Shobhagmul—Pestonjee and R.

For Examination of Witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld. Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

315-89—Bomonjee and H—Jakeria Ahmed vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla—Jefferson, B D, & K.

10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellaboy Aspall vs Nurso Gungaram and others—Burder and B.

339-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Abdoolla Jewa vs Aga Mahomed Jaffir Isphaney—Craigie, L and O.

307-89—A F Turner—Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, in person.

379-89—Payne, G and S—Robert Preston Nixon and others vs Joharmal Buldeo and another—Burder and B.

366-89—M H Khan for pauper—Luxumon Bhairjooji vs Gangabai and another—Balkrishna and D.

388-89—Tyabjee and D—Mungaldas Tapidas vs Sadanund Essaba—Chalk, W and S.

337-89—Chalk, W and S—Momon Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed vs Jamsetjee Nanabhai Dubash and another—Payne, G and S.

385-89—Payne, G and S—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman vs Dayal Muthura—Hore, C and B.

447-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kallianjee Ludha vs Sha Jadawjee Khodidas and others—Thakoredas, D and C.

92-89—In person, a pauper—Pestonjee Cawasjee vs Cursetjee Ruttonjee Kolah—Wadia and G.

473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetseydas Hurmookray vs Sabhagchand Doubitchand.

453-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Narrotumdas Vallubdas and another vs Javerbai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

275-89—Little, S F and N—G Salamon and others vs C A Turner and another—Wadia and G.

373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassambhoy Bhundalibhoy vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.

698-63—M H Khan for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cum roodin Nowrungey vs Mahomed Moosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

76-88—Balkrishna and D for pauper—Balaram Bapoo vs Sittabai and others.

331-89—Thakoredas, D and C—Marwady Jaiseram Ramchunder vs Vullubhdas Kalidas and another—Jefferson B D and K.

400-82—Manshuklal, D and J—Bai Manek and another vs Vullubhdas Goverdhundas—Little, S F and N.

116-89—T A Bland—Harold Dewhurst and another vs Tribbowan Hansraj and others—Manshuklal, D and J.

222-89—Chitnis, M and M—Moreshwar Nanabhoy and another vs Thucker Vullubhdas Lukhmidas and others—Chalk, W and S.

230-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Soorjee vs Megbhai and another.

405-89—Ardasir H and D—Peerbhai Escobjee and others vs Hakimji Rajbhoy and another—Thakoredas, D and C and In person.

362-89—Roughton and B—Elias Haji Tyeb and another vs Haji Essa Haji Tyeb and others—Nanu and H.

361-89—Roughton and B—Aishatbai vs Haji Essa Haji Tyeb and others—Nanu and H.

257-88—H Bicknell—Ranjibhoy Manekjee vs Antoba Yeshwanjee—Pestonjee and R.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morton Hall s—28 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 19 bales wool, and 19 bales goat hair, Mancherji Shapoorjee; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 15 bales wool, E Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 206¼ cwts myrabollums, A Khimjee.

Eden Hall s—315 cwts coir yarn, D Dewehund.

City of Carthage s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 255 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 150 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—80 cwts gum, 107 cwts fishmaws, and 5 cwts peacock feathers, Abdool Joosub; 32 bales skin, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8 bales wooll levoashmeire, G Fullchaj and Co; 3½ cwts ivory, Peer Md Adamjee; 32 bales goat skin, Esmall Ganjee and Co; 8 cwts peacock feathers, Muncherji Framji; 23 bales goat skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 20 bales goat skin, H T H Gunny; 17 bales goat skin, Hajee Mahomed Abbas.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John S Kersten; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Todd Durant and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoma s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 300 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,727 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Arbib Brothers s—5,998 cwts teelseed and 4,437 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Cuba s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 303 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Imperatrix s—385 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.;

FOR HONGKONG.

Amigo s—100 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 120 cwts cloves, Hassonbhoy Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 168½ cwts raisin, 19 cwts angoor, and 150 shark fins, M H Esac Ellias; 12½ cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 175 cwts raisin, K Versee; 54 cwts khismis, 49 cwts cloves, 40 cwts jardaloo, and 176 cwts raisin. M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, B Ramnarayen.

Melpomene s—50 bales twist and 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 61 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, N Sassoon; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Teheran s—13 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 12 bales twists, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—14 bales twists, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—56 bales twists, Finlay Muir and Co.

Melpomene s—39 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—150 bales twists, Finlay Muir and Co; 25 bales twists, David Sassoon and Co.

Melpomene s—25 bales twists, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—74 bales cotton, R Luckmidas; 200 bales twists, B Hurdyal.

Nurjahan s—200 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·858
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	66·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N. ENE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

WHEN cut into strips, says the *Indian Engineering*, bear skin is much appreciated in the Kulu Valley as plough harness. It is said to be much stronger, and to last three times as long as ordinary leather.

IT is reported that Sir Charles Arbuthnot will visit the scene of operations in the Chin Hills next month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A E C Casey has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd Oct 1889.

The services of Mr G A Patten, Assist Supt of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt M J Meade, Bengal S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Notification No 5488, dated the 24th Oct 1889, granting privilege leave to Mr L E Pritchard, Probationer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.—Burma.

With reference to G G O No 782 of 1889, the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

India Office, London, 7th Nov, 1889.

To H E the Most Hon the Govr Genl of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated 16th Sept 1889 No 177, forwarding copies of the General Order which you have published, expressing your appreciation of the manner in which the operations in Burmah have been carried out, together with other papers, including a despatch from Major-General Sir George White, and a letter from the Adjutant-General in India.

2. I have perused with much interest Sir George White's despatch and the several reports accompanying it, and I have now the pleasure of communicating to your Lordship my cordial concurrence in the approbation expressed by your Government and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India of the ability and energy displayed by Sir George White and the officers in chief command under him, and likewise of the excellent service rendered by the officers and soldiers employed throughout the operations in question.

3. The papers have been forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

4. The General Order, together with Sir George White's despatch and the Adjutant-General's covering letter, will be published in the *London Gazette*.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) CROSS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major H C E Lucas, Bo S C, Assist Commissary Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class; Major B L P Reilly, Bo S C, Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 3rd class; Capt G R C Westropp, Bo Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class; and Lieutenant G W Palin, Bo S Corps, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class.

Col G T Pretyman, R A, to command a district of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, vice Col R M Rogers, CB, VC, who has vacated, dated 21st Nov 1889.

The undermeationed officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A C H Smithett, 1st Dragoon Guards, offig Sqdn Officer, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Cavy,—7th April, 1888. Lieut F Rennick, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, 3rd May, 1888; and Lieut F W Hallowes, Border Regt, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry,—20th Sept.

Second Lieut T S Barton, 6th Dragoon Guards, offig Sqn Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 8th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Barton will rank as Lieut in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 8th May, 1888, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—Second Lieutenants—J H Whitehead, Wiltshire Regt; F W B Gray, Royal Berkshire Regt; C S Warwick, Devonshire Regt; and W B Staunton, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

F

SALES BY AUCTION.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE,

On the premises of very Valuable Landed Property well worth the attention of Capitalists in Bangalore.

One of the choicest and most commodious Houses in Bangalore with the extensive Grounds attached thereto, well known as

"THE GRANGE,"

Also

Five Blocks of Splendid Building Sites abutting respectively on "Residency Road," "Hayes' Road" and "Convent Road" of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

N.B. These are the only available Building Sites in this healthy and fashionable part of the Station. They are situated in the immediate vicinity of the United Service Club, Bank of Madras, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bishop Cotton School, Government Telegraph and Post Offices, St. Mark's Church, Bowring Institute, Museum, the Public Courts, South Parade, etc., all of which places are within easy distances.

Under instructions from the Proprietress and with the consent of the Mortgagee

Messrs. ABRAHAM & Co., Bangalore,

Will sell by Auction to the highest bidder without reserve, on Thursday the 19th, Friday the 20th, and Saturday the 21st, December 1889, commencing at 4 P.M., each day.

FIRST DAY

Thursday, the 19th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 1.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Residency Road," on the South by "Block No. 2" on the East by "The Grange," and on the West by "Hayes Road" measuring about, North 195 feet, South 195 feet, East 324 feet, West 330 feet, computed to contain 7,035 square yards or thereabouts.

BLOCK No. 2.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Block No. 1 on the South by "The Grange," on the East by the "Grange" and on the West by "Hayes' Road measuring about, North 195 feet, South 200 feet, East 324 feet West 330 feet, computed to contain 7,175 square yards, or thereabouts.

SECOND DAY

FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 3.—A building site bounded on the North by "Residency Road," South by "Block No. 4," East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange, measuring about, North 310 ft., South 276 ft., East 248 ft., West 242 ft., computed to contain 7,976 square yards or thereabouts

BLOCK No. 4.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 3," South by "Block No. 5," East by "Convent Road" and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 276 feet, South 213 feet, East 248 feet, West 242 feet, computed to contain, 7,061 square yards or thereabouts.

BLOCK No. 5.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 4," South by "Mr. Cross, Deputy Commissioner's House," East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 243 feet, South 210 feet, East 249 feet, West 242 feet, computed to contain 6,178 square yards or thereabout.

THIRD DAY,

SATURDAY, the 21st December, 1889.
"THE GRANGE."

That commodious and well built House and Grounds (as now demarcated) well-known as "The Grange," consisting of—

Centre Portion—First Verandah 63 x 12½ ft. Drawing Room 44½ x 15 ft. Ante Room 18 x 15 ft. First Dining Room 44½ x 14 ft. Second Dining Room 18 x 18 ft. First back Verandah 33 x 12 ft. Side Room, East 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room, West 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room, Wes 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft. Second back Verandah 25 x 11 ft. East Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft. West Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft.

East Side.

First Suite of Apartments

Boudoir 18 x 18. Room adjoining 12 x 18. Bed Room 21½ x 18. Dressing Room 13 x 12, Bath Room 12 x 7½. Corridor 32 x 5.

Second Suite of Apartments.

Bed Room 23 x 18. Room adjoining 18 x 7. Dressing Room 14 x 12, Bath Room 12 x 7. 1st Cellar 12 x 8, 2nd Cellar 14 x 12.

West Side.

Precisely the same number and size of apartments as in the East Side.

Out Houses.

One square, with 2 large Coach Houses, 6 stalls for horses and a gram boiling compartment. A large Kitchen, Cow House and Poultry yard, separately walled in which 4 compartments and walled squares, and a Bungalow 33 x 11 with bath room 10½ x 8.

The grounds measure 27,239 square yards or thereabouts and attached to the grounds in the south west corner is a fine large stone built well, containing the best drinking water in Bangalore, with an additional piece of ground measuring 1,814 square yards or thereabouts, which added to the first mentioned quantity, make in all 29,053 square yards or thereabouts. The grounds contain a flower garden and are stocked with fine large grafted Mango and other Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

ABRAHAM & Co.,
Auctioneers, Bangalore.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF WHITE COLOURED & SILK PIECE-GOODS, CASES OF BEER, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, near the Cotton Green, by order of Assignee in Insolvency of the estate and effects of Hunsraj Damodur, an insolvent, consisting of pieces of white mulls, jacconets, nainsook, long cloth flannel, drills, cashmere, chintz, muslin, net, Bengal checks, coloured and flowered silk, handkerchiefs, cupboard, mohta boxes, &c.

Also by order and on account of the concerned, consisting of few cases of beer, in quarts and pints, seasonwood book-stands, table, pigeon holes cupboard, wooden partition, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 12, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases green aniline colour.
1 case coloured woollen cloth.
1 ,, white flannel.
1 ,, coloured cotton tweed.
3 cases coloured velvet.
3 cases stout Brown British
2 cases white Gauze 12 by 50.
1 case white mulls.
On account of the concerned—
1 case lamp and gas shades.
1 artificial horizon.
1 galvanic battery, &c., &c.
60 boxes fine old Scotch Whiskey in quarts by Goodwin Brothers.

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20 plots of valuable vacant levelled land, suitable for building bungalows and villas.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
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	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

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Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

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From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11.

THE usual London financial quotations wired through Reuter last evening show no change in any item, Consols remaining at 97⅞, and Bar Silver at 44d. per oz; and Monday's enhanced rates being repeated for Indian Securities in either currency. Paris quotations also come unaltered. The Indian Council placed yesterday two extra lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta and one on Bombay at 1s. 4 29-32d., and one on Madras at 1s. 4 15-16d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained for the extra sale last Saturday.

In General Produce, Wheat was quiet, the only alteration in prices being an advance of ½d. per cental in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 8½d. ex-quay. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous spot and arrival prices. Rapeseed was unchanged in all descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, with spot American and Surat prices quite unaltered; but American Arrivals 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. up for the more distant deliveries. The day's Receipts were 48,000 bales. The Manchester market remained quiet but steady.

A telegram from Washington under yesterday's date states that according to the Agricultural Bureau monthly report, the Cotton crop generally is late, the first having arrested its progress until the end of November. The top crop is reported to be fairly abundant, and the tint bright and clear, and the weather is favourable for picking. There was no change in the spot price in New York yesterday; but March Futures were four points lower, at 10·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales, and the figures for three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	51,000	58,000	34,000
Three days' do. ...	136,000	147,000	108,000
Since 1st September ...	3,476,000	2,938,000	3,473,000

There has been a return of demand in this market to-day, and over 4,000 bales of ready new Bengals and Oomra varieties have changed hands on the basis of previous rates, with a steady feeling prevailing. More than two-thirds of the total purchases reported have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 204½-5½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 197½-8½; the remainder having been in Bengals, at Rs. 179·92; Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 223; Akola, at Rs. 217; and Nugger, at Rs. 206 per candy.

WHEAT.—Exporters still keep out of this market, and only a small business has transpired again to-day, the feeling being quiet and prices unchanged all round.

SEEDS continue steady in tone, but with only a moderate business passing in any description; dealers, however, maintain previous rates for Linseed and Rapeseed, and ask rather higher prices for Gingelly and Groundnuts.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,466 bales.
Wheat	10,384 cwts.
Linseed	1,983 ,,
Rapeseed	3,582 ,,
Gingelly	5,457 ,,
Ground Nuts	2,311 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady. The Arbib Brothers (s), ready in port, has been fixed for Dunkirk at 20s. per ton; and the Aspatria (s), which arrived today, has been taken up to load at Kurrachee for picked ports at 21s. 3d. per ton, December-January loading. Business has been done for Antwerp via London (P. and O. steamer) for late December shipment for Wheat, at 16s. 9d. old scale; and the same cargo has been booked for Liverpool, January shipment, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that Calcutta rates were reported to be 1-32d. higher, this market has been very quiet in tone, though steady, with little business passing either way, and for any further movement we are awaiting the result of Council allotments. Forward rates as well as those for ready business are unchanged from yesterday's quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do.	of [illegible] days' sight	...1s. 4¾d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	...1·80¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further receded to-day in anticipation of an advance in the Bank of Bombay rates to-morrow. 98⅜ was the opening rate for Fours for cash, which was also wired from Calcutta with the next account at 98¼, buyers; and the February settlement, at 98. Rates for Money and the more distant account, however, hardened in the afternoon, and were finally quoted at 98 7-16 and 98 1-16, respectively, the price of 4½ per cents. remaining at 102½, nominal.

SHARES have not been in much request on any line, and Spinning scrip continues out of favour at lower rates in some cases. Our quotations this evening show a decline of Rs. 25 in New Great Eastern Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Connaught, Howard and Bullough and Imperial. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 422½. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,700. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 945 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperators which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived this morning.

TRINCOMALI, DEC. 11.

The H. M. S. Garnet left for Rangoon last evening,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ ,, ,,	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½d.
4½ per cent. ,,	72½d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44d. per oz

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, DEC 11.—Pressure is decreased in Mangalore, Salem and Nellore, and increased in all other parts of the Indian region. Rise has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, and the tendency to depression has disappeared. Winds still blow southeasterly to the Punjab hills, but in other parts of that province breezes are variable. In the Gangetic Plain calms and westerly winds are reported, and over the Peninsula and Burma winds are unchanged. Temperature has generally fallen except in lower Bengal, the North-West Provinces, east Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. The mean temperature is below the normal average in all the provinces. There has been no rain and to-day's changes are very unfavourable to rainfall.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	7	39	...	51
Suez	11	7	16	...	40

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	36	...	7
,, Kurrachee ...	...	17	...	2
,, Madras.....	...	20	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—December 4, at Meerut, the wife of Captain F Beddy, 5th R I Lancers, of a daughter.
WARMINGTON—December 1, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of H W Warmington, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VOSE—DEATKER—December 4, at the Methodist Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Dennis Osborne, D D, assisted by the Rev J W Waugh, D D, James DePennington Vose, to Gertrude Elsie, eldest daughter of Mr J F Deatker, Registrar, P W D, Secretariat, N-W P and Oude.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

LORD REAY must have felt the inconvenience of delivering in one day two such important addresses as those which we reported yesterday, each of them of such great interest that it is a pity that they simultaneously claim public attention. Evidently, however, the first of the two is the more important, inasmuch as it constitutes a general vindication of the educational policy which has been carried out in the Presidency during the past five years. That policy, his Excellency seems to have felt, has not in all respects been clearly understood, or accurately represented. His zeal for an education which took account of the utilities as well as of the "humanities" has provoked criticism which he energetically repudiates. "I have never been in the slightest degree shaken," he says, "by the indictment that I am doing too much for technical education." We believe that by this time those who first drew up the indictment are satisfied that there is very little evidence to allege in support of it. It is true the utilitarian side of public teaching in this Presidency is being largely developed, and that there is much more to show on that side than there was when Lord Reay came here nearly five years ago. But the most conspicuous token of the new development is one for which he can be held in only a secondary degree responsible. The Victoria Technical Institute, we suppose, gathers up within itself the whole offending of which the present administration have been guilty in the eyes of the champions of a literary education. Yet for the origin of that institution we have to turn back to the year before Lord Reay took office. It had its real beginning in the spontaneous desire of a number of public-spirited citizens to usefully commemorate the administration of Lord Ripon. The Victoria Technical Institute is not an institution for which an apology should be needed; the only one which Lord Reay seems disposed to offer is one based upon the consciousness that Government have done too little for it rather than too much. The present allowance of half a lakh, he contends, is a "miserable pittance," and even this assignment has not been spent on its proper object. The enterprise has not yet passed beyond the experimental stage, and it is much too soon for pronouncing upon its success or otherwise. But its critics must remember how little has yet been done for the institutions upon which they look so grudgingly, and must be prepared for more, rather than less, being done for them in the future. A vindication of the claims of technical education upon State support came appropriately enough at the opening of an institution which, if wisely conducted, may be powerfully productive of good to the chief industries of Poona. There are about thirty thousand inhabitants of Poona who get their living in workshops; they and their children have as large claims upon the help of Government as the relatively few who aspire to get their living in Government appointments, or in one or other of the overstocked literary professions. If the balance between literary and technical education has yet to be adjusted that adjustment will scarcely need to be made in favour of the former. In the department of special professional education the Government have done a good deal, but Lord Reay candidly treats this as a work which still claims his attention, or will claim the attention of his successor. No one looks upon the condition of the Law School at the present moment as satisfactory; on the other hand no one supposes that the present arrangements are other than temporary. It should be not more difficult to put legal education in this Presidency upon a satisfactory basis than it has been to do the same thing with medical education. Here a bold and salutary departure has been taken, the chief merit of which is that the chairs in the Grant Medical College are no longer filled to meet the conveniences of the gradation list, but to ensure that the Professors shall in the first place be men with the faculty for teaching, and in the second place that they shall teach only the subjects which they are fitted to impart. The same principle must be applied to the reform of legal education, and the work of the Law School will soon become a less fruitful subject of criticism than it has been for some time past. Whether the public get their money's worth or not is not now a matter of much concern. Rather less is spent upon the entire Law School than would suffice to pay the salary of a competent whole time professor, and it is unreasonable to complain in such circumstances of the quality of the work that is done. Nevertheless the need for reform is urgent, and it is satisfactory to know that the Government have set before them a sufficiently high idea for the reconstruction of the school. For this certainly is not the time for a relaxation of standards either in teaching or examination. There is still amongst the *alumni* of our colleges a regrettable tendency to look to the authorities of the university to make things easy for aspiring youth. Our own columns, if we were to pay heed to the solicitations of misguided correspondents, would bear almost daily witness to the prevalence of this spirit. Lord Reay had the follies of this order of students in his mind when he said that the educated class could, if they chose, make the University subservient to selfish ends, degrading higher education by lowering the standards and the qualifying tests for entrance to the professions. The University, however, has thus far done its duty in this respect, and it is not likely to be enticed along the dangerous paths to which some professing friends of the rising generation now and again invite it. Government meanwhile, in selecting and controlling its officers, can do at least as much for higher education as the University itself. That it sometimes falls short of its duty in this respect Lord Reay seemed to admit in the significant observation that the simultaneous departure of several Professors of the Elphinstone College to recruit their health was an unfortunate coincidence. There have we suspect been periods in the history of that institution when it seemed a debatable question whether the Professors existed for the College or the College for the Professors, and the force of Lord Reay's observation that none of them complained of having been neglected by Government seems to be reduced by the recollection that such a substantial percentage of them have been where even college professors are contented with their lot.

His Excellency had some familiar criticisms in view when he vindicated the attitude of his administration in regard to aided institutions. On one side, indeed, this attitude has escaped censure. Government have set some neighbour administrations, a greatly needed example in their marked abstention from harassing intervention in the details of school management. The conditions of recognition have for the most part been such as have ensured the efficiency of the schools without depriving the managers of wholesome liberty of action in the management of their own institutions. If Government were to manage these schools Government would pay for them, and the fact has always been borne in mind that the difference between a grant-in-aid and maintenance implies a correlative difference in the degree of intervention which is appropriate to the one class of schools and the other. Lord Reay has had to listen to many complaints as to the favour shown to the aided institutions of the Presidency. But in education as in other things Moliere's example may be followed with advantage. We must take our good things wherever we find them, even if they are offered to us by the missionaries. The excellence of the education given in the missionary schools is seldom questioned, and if it were less excellent than it is, the principle of payment by results would still serve as an assurance of quality. Even at home, where strange things are said and done in the name of educational liberty, the excellence of the teaching given in the voluntary schools has given them a very persistent vitality in the face of the severest competition from board schools. If the missionary schools and colleges in India are able to fill so large a place in the educational economy, it is through educational merits of their own, which the native public do not care to dispute, and which the Government therefore may very well recognize. As Lord Reay said, "Where an aided institution proves its vitality, it is clearly desirable that the Government should give it the utmost aid in its power, and that it should gracefully retire from occupying a field in which there is no longer any need for its presence." This is in accordance with the settled policy of the Government of India; it was cordially approved of by the Education Commission, and it would have needed no defence but for certain plain indications, that have been given now and then, of a prevalent belief that the Government should have the monopoly of higher education.

A LARGE meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, H. E. Lord Reay in the chair, in furtherance of the work of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, of which Lady Reay has been the indefatigable organiser and President. The report of the Committee having been read by Mr. H. P. Phipson, the Hon'ble Forbes Adam moved, and Mr. Justice Telang seconded, a resolution adopting it. Mr. Telang urged the importance of the movement not only as a means of carrying medical relief to the suffering, but as an educational influence of the greatest practical value. He recommended that efforts should be made to establish throughout the Presidency local branches to interest the people in the districts in the work, and secure their personal sympathy and co-operation. Mr. Justice Scott, in moving a resolution of thanks to Lady Reay and the Executive Committee, paid cordial tribute to the energy which Lady Reay had from the beginning brought to the task she had spontaneously undertaken and carried through with such gratifying success. Mr. Sayani seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Right Honorable Mr. Childers in a brief and effective speech, and carried with enthusiasm. The Surgeon-General, in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for presiding, declared amid loud and appreciative cheering that apart from all party feeling he could say without fear of contradiction that Lord Reay had in the matter of downright hard work done more for the Presidency than all the other Governors in recent times put together. Mr. Shapurji Bengallee, in seconding the resolution, expressed his cordial concurrence in this estimate of Lord Reay's public services, and amid loud applause stated that Lady Reay had on her part worked harder than any other Governor's wife had yet done to do good to all whom she could reach. He suggested that the Training School for Midwives and Nurses should be called the Lady Reay Training Institution, so that her name may be remembered in connection with the good work which she had done so much to advance. Lord Reay made an effective and amusing speech, full of point and pleasantry. He read a letter from Dr. Vandyke Carter addressed to himself as Chancellor of the University proposing to establish a lectureship in connexion with the Grant College and endowing it with Rs. 10,000. The donor stipulated that the office should be known as the Lord Reay Lectureship. The Governor humorously said that Dr. Vandyke Carter had taken an unfair advantage by addressing the letter to him in his character of Chancellor so that he had no option but to accept the gift with its conditions. Had it been sent to him as Governor, there would have been a Resolution of Government accepting the gift, and directing that it should be known as the Dr. Vandyke Carter Lectureship—a name which would give it scientific distinction. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the audience gave three cheers for Lord and Lady Reay. It may be mentioned as a graceful incident that Lord Reay alluding in the course of his speech to Lord Harris, said that the Presidency was to be congratulated on the choice that had been made. He expressed his confident hope that the new Governor will view the work of the Dufferin Fund with sympathy and give it his earnest support.

IT is to be hoped that before he made his speech in the city last month at the inauguration of a new branch of the Imperial Federation League, Lord Rosebery had had an opportunity of reading something of the correspondence respecting the Australian and Indian homeward mails which we published on Saturday. Lord Rosebery, in naming a number of enterprises, co-operation in which will unconsciously do much to promote the Federation of the Empire, referred to posts and telegraphs, observing, "I believe federation cannot do more to bind the Empire together than cheap posts and efficient telegraphs, and we are far from possessing that at present. We must look to the Government to stimulate the Postmaster-General, who wants but little stimulus." Was not this, however, a compliment more appropriate to Mr. Raikes's office than to Mr. Raikes himself? It so happened that the present Postmaster-General, so far from showing a willingness to co-operate with the colonial administrations for the convenient working of the mails, strenuously refused to consent to a day of departure of the mails from Adelaide, which the colonies without exception declared to be the most convenient for them and which would have had the additional recommendation that it would have suited India as well. When the Imperial Post Office is in such hands we need not wonder if, as Lord Rosebery says, the name Imperial represents to the colonies Imperial red-tape, Imperial bureaucracy, and Imperial obtrusiveness. The turn that Lord Salisbury's Postmaster-General has shown for putting a spoke into the wheel of Imperial federation is almost phenomenal enough to be alarming.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR presided at a meeting held in the Town Hall last evening under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. He was accompanied on the platform, amongst others, by Lady Reay and the Right Honourable H. C. Childers, M.P. The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, who moved the adoption of the report, and the other speakers who followed, all expressed themselves in high terms as to the efforts Lady Reay had put forth during the time she had been with his Excellency in India, for the promotion of the well-being of native women in particular, for the amelioration of their sufferings, and how valuable had been her assistance to Lord Reay in matters educational. The Hon. Mr. Childers who supported a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, thanking H. E. Lady Reay and the Executive Committee for their management of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India, also referred in high terms to Lady Reay's work. He had not seen, but he had heard much of it. He also referred to the pleasure he had felt in visiting the Cama Hospital, the success of which was a proof of the co-operation of women. H. E. Lord Reay, replying on behalf of Lady Reay and himself, expressed regret that that would be the last occasion on which they would meet the members and friends of the Association.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran is arranged to leave as an extra steamer for China at noon to-morrow.

AFTER a short stay of a few months in Bombay his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Persian Consul-General's son-in-law, His Highness Sumsoodeen Mirza and his family, left last night for Teheran by the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Sculptor.

INSTRUCTED by M. de Giers, the Russian Agent at Bokhara, has persuaded the Ameer to impose a two per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all British merchandise in transit for the Caucasus. This measure is intended to arrest the growth of commercial relations between British India and Russia's possessions in Asia.

SIR EDMUND MONSON'S ball, which was to have been one of the chief events of the Royal marriage at Athens, had to be put off, owing to the death of the King of Portugal; so, instead of the ball, Sir Edmund gave a luncheon to eighteen Royalties, who enjoyed their own society thoroughly, and were very complimentary about the entertainment. During the repast the private band of the King of Greece played.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG, after a brief visit to his relatives in Germany, will proceed to Corfu, and join his yacht the Sheila (which has just arrived there from Cowes) in which he is to cruise for several weeks.

MR. GOSCHEN is, says a London correspondent, beginning to regard his surplus as a tangible reality, the precise extent of which will be determined next March. It can hardly be less, in the opinion of competent persons, than three and a half millions, and may, they think, rise above four millions. With some readjustments of the succession duty, and of smaller contributions to the revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might reduce the income tax to fourpence, or even abolish the tea duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUDSON commanding the Allahabad Division, has in General Orders invited the attention of officers under his command to section 6, Part I. of the Infantry Drill Book, which prescribes the manner in which officers and others are to salute. "It is there laid down," he says, "that the salute is to be performed with the hand, not with one or two fingers only. The latter mode of saluting is that usually adopted by grooms and stable boys, and all officers in uniform should practise the more graceful and dignified salute prescribed by Regulations."

THE Italian Government has notified to the signatory Powers of the General Act of the Berlin Conference, that on the 15th inst. it assumed the protectorate over portions of the eastern coast of Africa, (from the northern limit of the Kismaju territory to 2½ degrees of northern latitude) lying midway between the points recognized in 1886 as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The northern boundary of the new Italian Protectorate coincides with the southern boundary of the Sultanate of Oppia, already placed under the protection of Italy in virtue of a notification made to the Powers on May 16th, 1889.

THE Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs desires it to be known that all reports respecting the British Indian mails being removed from the Brindisi route, for one traversing Germany and Austria towards Salonica, are unfounded. The Italian Postal Administration has a Convention with England for the conveyance of the Indian mails by the Brindisi route for two years from the 1st January, 1890.

SIR JAMES WHITEHEAD boasts that at the Mansion House dinners the average of wine consumed has gone down to three-quarters of a bottle per guest. Fully half of the guests at a dinner nowadays drink no wine, and many of the other half do not consume above a couple of glasses. This three-quarters of a bottle, therefore, says *Truth* would come to about three bottles to an alderman, and two to a town-councillor.

IF any one ever deserved a statue—a thing much to be questioned in this mania-for-erecting-memorial age—that man were surely the French military painter, Alphonso de Neuville, whose monument was unveiled the other day in Paris. He and his pupil Detaille have done more than any others to show the French Tommy Atkins as he really is—in time

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

SPREAD OF THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The influenza epidemic is spreading through Europe.

Thousands of people have been attacked in Stockholm.

ILLNESS OF MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

Mr. Browning is lying alarmingly ill at Venice.

DEATH OF THE *TIMES* MANAGER.

Mr. Macdonald, the Manager of the *Times*, is dead.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Accounts from Brazil concur in representing the revolution in that country as of a purely military character.

DEATH OF COLONEL BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death is announced of Colonel Benjamin Williams, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Director of Army Remount Operations in India.

DEATHS OF RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The deaths are announced of Surgeon-Genera Balfour, M.D., formerly of Madras; Surgeon-Major Turner, formerly of Bombay; and Brigade-Surgeon Shaw.

PANIC IN AN AMERICAN THEATRE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A panic has occurred in the Park Theatre at Johnstone, Pennsylvania, in consequence of a fire in an adjoining building.

There was a crush on the staircase, in which twelve persons were killed and seventy injured.

THE LONDON GASWORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company having finally refused to compromise, the workmen have appealed to the public to support them in their struggle. The threatened simultaneous strike on the part of the coal-porters will, it is believed, be averted.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 11.

The Prince and party arrived here this morning. The hour of arrival has been altered, and it was not till a quarter to eight that the train arrived at Fort Station, where a large assemblage of Europeans and Natives had collected in a pendal outside the station. He was met on the platform by the Collector and Heads of Departments and Colonels Commanding. Mr. Fawcett, the Collector, presented Mr. Austin, Judge, Mr. Barnett, Commanding the 4th Pioneers, Colonel Young, 17th Regiment, the Municipal Chairman, and the Zemindar of Udayarpalaiam. The Dewan-Regent of Puducottah presented garlands. A guard-of-honour of the 17th Regiment with band and colours attended on the platform. The following ladies and gentlemen were on the platform, besides those presented:—Dr. Nanney Betts, Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Rev. and Mrs. Crowther, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. The party left almost immediately in three carriages for the Rock. The first carriage contained the Prince, Mr. Fawcett, Captain Holford, and Colonel Barnett; the second carriage, Judge Austin, Colonel Young, and Captain Harvey; the third carriage, Mr. Rees, Captain Edwardes, and Dr. Jones Meredith. Floral arches were erected along the roadway leading through the main guard gate to the Rock. The party ascended the Rock, the outside public being strictly excluded. At the top of the rock the party stayed in the verandah of the Bellygod Pagoda, and surveyed the panorama which lay before them. All around the party were conducted by the trustees of the temple Ruthna Mudelliar. After spending half an hour here the party descended, the drive being resumed to Srirangam. Arches were erected all along the route; the roads were thronged with spectators, and were lined with police. The Prince was received at the entrance of the temple by the trustee, Krishnaiyengar. The Prince inspected the jewels and idols and thousands pillared mantapum kollatam. A dance was given by the young girls in the temple, singing the National Anthem, and Tamil songs. The party remained here half an hour, and then returned to Trichinopoly through the bazaars, where many arches were erected, to the Collector's house, the Pioneers lining the road. The crowds were enormous the whole way. This afternoon the garden party takes place at the Collector's bungalow, and the following presentations will be made:—The Rajah of Puducottah, the Dewan-Regent, and Rao Sahib R. J. Sakaram. At dusk the Prince drives to the main guard gate of the Fort, over which a handsome pendal has been erected. From here he witnesses the illumination of the Rock, and returns to the Collector's for dinner. He leaves the Junction Station by a special train at nine o'clock for St. Thomas' Mount.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJA OF ULWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The Maharaja of Ulwar is dangerously ill of pneumonia. Three doctors are in attendence,

PRINCE VICTOR'S SHOOTING TRIP IN THE TERAI.

Prince Albert Victor will be the guest of the Nepal Government during his shooting trip in the Terai. The Durbar are making all arrangements both for the sport and supply.

EXPANSION OF SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General and the Director-General of Railways are to confer together shortly regarding the expansion of the special train service from Bombay when the English mails arrive late.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Eight thousand of the new magazine rifles will reach India in the course of the next three months for the British troops, and 14,000 more Martinis will be given to the Native Army next year.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.

If the pending negotiations with China regarding the Tibet frontier should be satisfactorily concluded, the majority of the troops in Sikkim will probably be withdrawn next month.

MAJOR PULLEY.

Major Pulley, with his party of the 3rd Gurkhas, has explored the Niti Pass, and found no traces of the Tibetans having entered British territory. He is now returning to Almora.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Amir Ali of the Calcutta bar has been offered the vacant judgeship in the Calcutta High Court.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of the members of the British Indian Association, held this evening, it was resolved that so far as this Association was concerned, they have postponed the consideration of the reception to the Prince to next week, till the arrangements that are likely to be made is complete.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

The shooting to-day again was more than the average. The Durham Light Infantry have had a very popular victory in their competition for the Civil Service Cup. The same regiment, it may be mentioned, won the cup last year. The following matches were completed:—

"The Civil Service Cup"—2nd Durham Light Infantry, scored 335 points; the Poona Volunteer Rafles, 327 points. The Royal Fusiliers, 327 points. Eight teams competed, Lance Corporal McMullan, 1st North Lancaster Regiment, scored the highest aggregate individual score of 63.

"The Rifle Gathering," 900 yards.—Volunteer Vaz, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers, 33 points; Private Hussey, 2nd Royal Lancaster, 30 points; Private Jones, 2nd Gloster Regiment, 29 points; Corporal Hornsby, Durham Light Infantry, 29 points; Private Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers, 28 points; Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers, 28 points; Sergt. Scott, 2nd Gloster, 28 points; Captain Francis, 5th Bombay Infantry, 27 points; Private White, Lancashire Fusiliers, 27 points; Sergt. Hearson, Gloster Regiment, 26 points; and Private Smith, Royal Fusiliers, 26 points.

In the "Rifle Gathering," 500 yards, Private Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers, scored 35 points; Lance-Corporal Smith, Dublin Fusiliers, 34 points; Corporal Hornsby, Durham Light Infantry, 33 points; Sergt. Murray, Poona Volunteers, 33 points; Corporal Turner, Royal Fusiliers, 33 points; Lance-Corporal King, Royal Fusiliers, 32 points; Private Oratchley, Gloster Regiment, 32 points; Colour-Sergeant Kelly, Loyal North Lancashire, 32 points; Private Bogley, Durham Light Infantry, 31 points; Lance-Corporal Salisbury, 2nd King's Own Lancashire, 31 points; Sergeant Scott, Gloster Regiment, 31 points; Private Scanlon, Lancashire Fusiliers, 31 points; Quarter-master Watkins, Bombay Volunteers, 31 points; Drummer Norris, Royal Fusiliers, 31 points.

"The Rosherville Stakes"—Sergeant Major Murray, Lancashire Fusiliers, 30 points; Sergeant Hearson, Gloster Regiment, 30 points; Private Thompson, Lancashire Fusiliers, 29 points; Private Smith, Dublin Fusiliers, 29 points; Corporal Wingrove, Loyal North Lancashire, 29 points; Captain McPherson, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers, 29 points; Private Eastwick, Royal Fusiliers, 29 points.

"The Revolver Shooting for Officers" proved to be a very popular one.

MISADVENTURE WITH A TIGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Lord Claud Hamilton had a very narrow escape yesterday while tiger-shooting near Mysore in company with Mr. Caton Woodville, artist, *Illustrated London News*, and others. The party were after a tigress in a thick jungle, which the elephant they were riding, was unable to enter. Apparently Lord Claud and companion dismounted and were following up the animal on foot, when the tigress sprang out with her two cubs, and the three charged Lord Claud, who was prevented from firing. Soon enough, owing to some accident of which no details are yet known here, and as the tiger was in the act of springing upon Lord Claud, Mr. Woodville rushed up and shot her dead within a few feet of her intended victim.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Judging by the limited rehearsal to-night, the illuminations to-morrow night will be a very fine show. Next Monday when the Prince leaves will be an official holiday.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Reay took his departure yesterday evening from the Grant Road station by the Ahmedabad mail train, on his tour to the Kathiawar Districts. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary; Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary; and Surgeon-Major T. A. Irving. His Excellency travelled in his own saloon carriage, attached to the mail train. The attendance of heads of departments and the guard-of-honour was dispensed with, the departure being considered a private one, Major Bisset, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Mr. F. C. G. Lester, the Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, accompanied his Excellency and party in the train. Lord Reay, accompanied by his suite, arrived at the Grant Road station at 9-30 p.m. where there were present Rissaldar Major Rupsing, A.-D.-C., Dr. Mackonachie, Mr. Littlewood, C.E., and several other European and Native gentlemen. On Lord Reay coming on to the platform he was decked with a garland of flowers by one of the Native gentlemen present, and presented with a bouquet. His Excellency after a short conversation with the several gentlemen present, entered his carriage, and the train steamed out of the station at 9-50 p. m. Bombay time. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning announcing the departure of his Excellency.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

Yesterday was the second day of the Gymkhana races. Five events were on the card, and the only race where the entries were not so numerous as might have been expected, was the "Waler Selling Race." The first race, the Waler Stakes, was most closely contested by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Graham, the former coming in on "Old Boots" about a head in front of the latter. The rest of the field was much more spread out, "Acrobat" coming in about 2 lengths behind "Aftab." The last race, in which there were seven entries, was very quickly run. All the riders were natives, and they all came in a very short distance from each other. Within 100 yards of the finish, "Albert," and Sandaw crept ahead. Albert winning by about a length.

The following are details of the day's sport.

First Race.—"Parli Stakes"—Rs. 49. A handicap for all Galloways 13-3 and under that have started in the Club Stakes. 1 mile.

Mr Faulkner's ch a p Old Boots, late Ginger, 11st 7lb, Owner..... 1
Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab, 11st 11lb, Mr Graham..... 2
Mr Cobbold's g ob gel Acrobat, 10st 7lb, Owner.... 3

Second Race.—"Waler Selling Race,"—Rs. 49. For Maiden Walers. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500, to carry 11st. 4 lb., to be allowed or added for every Rs. 50 below or above that sum, 5 furlongs.

Miss Lee and Munro's g w gel Master Jack, Rs. 800, 12st 10lb, Mr Munro..... 1
Mr Bentinck's b w gel The Growler, Rs. 550, 11st 4lb, Owner..... 2
Mr Brook's b w gel Cameron, Rs. 400, 10st 6lb, Mr Melton..... 3

Third Race.—"A Selling Race"—For Maidan Arab and Country Breds. Rs. 49. entered to be sold for Rs. 500. To carry 11st 4lbs allowed or added for every Rs. 50 below or above that sum 1 mile.

Mr Brook's b a h Joey, Rs. 450, 10st 10lb, Mr Melton..... 1
Mr Schofield's g a h Elmswood, Rs. 400, 10st 6lb, Mr Cobbold..... 2
Mr Stiven's b a h Burmah, Rs. 450, 10st 10lb, Mr Graham..... 3

This was a most exciting race towards the finish. When about half-way over the course, "Joey" and "Burmah," who had had the race all to themselves, found a rival; for Elmswood began gradually to creep up, riding splendidly, and came in a good second. Joey only winning by about a length.

Fourth Race—"Colaba Stakes."—Rs. 49. For all galloways 14 hands and under, that have never before won Rs. 99. 14 hands to carry 11st. W. S. R. C.

Mr Cobbold's ch a p Loetus 10st 6lb, Owner..... 1
Mr Bankier's b a g General 11st, Mr. North..... 2
Mr Graham's b a p Jerry, 10st 3lb, Owner..... 3

Loetus won by about a length and a half, but there was almost a dead heat between the "General and "Jerry," ridden by Mr. Graham, the latter leading by half a head.

Fifth Race.—The "Dealer's Stakes." Rs. 49 (open) For all Arab ponies, 13-3 and under, landed after 1st September 1889. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. J. 3 furlongs.

Sulliman Dawood's g a p Albert, 8st 6lb, Abrahim.... 1
Mr. Sheik Essa Curtis's b a p Sandow, 9st, Moorjan.. 2
Mr. Mani Hoosein's g a p J Gubrutals, 9st, Abdool Rahimon..... 3

The last race was concluded before six o'clock. The spectators were fairly numerous, and the races were, without exception, well contested.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The news of the Brazilian Revolution while it came as a surprise even to the very few who keep themselves posted up in South American politics, has been more quietly received in London, as well as the other European capitals than might have been supposed from the large financial interests that we have at stake in the new Republic. The dethroned Emperor has many friends in this country and a considerable amount of sympathy is felt for him even by those politicians—a more numerous body than is generally supposed—who secretly rejoice that there is now another Republic in the world. Whether Dom Pedro requires their sympathy is another matter. The ready manner in which judging from the meagre telegrams that have reached us from Rio de Janeiro he acquiesced in the new arrangements seems to indicate that he was not really sorry to be compelled to join the now somewhat numerous body of *Rois en exil*. He appears to have been well provided for so far as means are concerned, and he will no doubt be perfectly happy with his books at Cannes or Nice. When last in Europe he is said to have remarked to those with whom he came in contact in Paris: "If I thought my people were educated up to an intelligent conception of Republican principles and forms of Government, I should be pleased to hear from them that they had had enough of Empire, and wanted me to be the first President of a Brazilian Republic." General astonishment is expressed at the apparently easy manner in which the great change has been accomplished. Unless the new authorities are wilfully misleading Europe for financial and political reasons it will seem that revolutions can after all be made with rose water. While all the experts whether they like it or not are agreed that the Empire will not be restored they are not so unanimous with reference to the future of Brazil. The majority seem to think that the overthrow of the Monarchy will eventually lead to disintegration, a by no means extravagant supposition when we consider the enormous area of Brazil, its heterogenous population, and its backward condition. A sentence in a letter addressed to the journals vividly describes the physical situation:—"A voyage by steamer from the mouth of the Amazon on the east to the upper part of Matto Grosso on the west would occupy as much time as a journey from Sydney to Southampton, whilst the interior of the country resembles that of Africa in being unexplored and intransitable." It looks as if we should have to wait for the mail before ascertaining what exactly led to the revolution, but those who know Brazil best have no hesitation in attributing the success of the Republicans to the assistance given them by the landed class to serve out the Emperor and his destined successor the Princess Imperial, for the *coup de grace* she gave to slavery eighteen months ago. Mr. Will Morice, who writes from that favourite resort of diplomats, the St. James's Club, gives a somewhat different account of the deposed monarch's relations with the Brazilians than that generally entertained. "The truth," he tells us, "is that Dom Pedro had ceased to inspire his subjects with any interest in his personal welfare; he had suffered with cynical indifference the virulent attacks and countless caricatures of which he had for years been the object, and this indifference on his part had bred a feeling of indifference and even dislike towards him on the part of his subjects." It will be interesting to see whether the Republican fever spreads. It would not be surprising if we were to wake up some fine morning to learn that an insurrection had broken out in Cuba and that Senhor don Manuel Zorilla had suddenly turned up in the Basque Provinces.

The political event of the week is Mr. Morley's speech at the dinner of the Eighty Club which, politics apart, was one of "Honest John's" best efforts in the oratorical line. The Radicals, except the Eight Hour men, are delighted with his social programme, and the Conservatives are applying to Mr. Morley the epithets that they put aside when Mr. Chamberlain found solace in the society of the gentlemen of England. With reference to Mr. Chamberlain those of your readers who can get hold of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" should read M. Augustin Filou's appreciative sketch of the member for West Birmingham. M. Filou rather prides himself on his knowledge of England, but he falls into one or two singular errors. For instance he enumerates the classes from which the House of Commons is chosen, and includes in the categories "*les membres du barreau ou de l'église etablie.*" Elsewhere he mentions that when a speaker is upon his legs in the House of Commons he must be careful not to forget to give the epithet "learned" to professors and lawyers, "reverend" to ministers of religion, &c. If I am not mistaken the only occasion on which the epithet "reverend" was applied to a member of the House was when Lord Palmerston rudely spoke of Mr. Bright as the "honourable and *reverend* gentleman."

Whatever else may be said about Mr. Bradlaugh no one can accuse him of want of candour after reading the following extract from the "sick-room notes" in this week's issue of his paper, the *National Reformer*:—"I leave," he writes, "on November 28 by the s. s. Ballaarat, 4,764 tons, which takes me as far as Aden, where I am transferred to the Assam, on board which I make the rest of the journey to Bombay, where I hope to land about the 21st-23rd December. I am booked to leave Bombay on my return journey for England on January 3. My return fare, and the small incidental expenses of the voyage are paid by the Indian National Congress Committee. In Bombay I shall—for the very few days I am there—probably be the guest of private friends. I expect to make one speech at the Congress towards the end of its sittings." In the good old days when rising geniuses were patronized by great noblemen it would not have been considered *infra dig.* for a clever but impecunious M.P. to make the grand tour at the expense of his powerful friend. If Mr. Bradlaugh's admirers choose to bear the cost of his trip out to India, and he is willing to allow them to do so, the public have no more right to complain than they had of the late Professor Fawcett's election bills being discharged by his native friends. Some of Mr. Bradlaugh's enemies still profess to believe that he has made a colossal fortune, but those who know him intimately declare that he is on the contrary a very poor man, almost as poor in fact as another M.P., one of the labour representatives, who positively assured me last Session that his income was not much larger than that of one of the attendants in the House of Commons. As I know him to be an honest man I had no difficulty in believing him. Considering what the atmosphere of the House of Commons is, it is refreshing to find that some of its poorest members are honourable and courageous enough to resist the temptations to which they are peculiarly exposed. *A propos* of Mr. Bradlaugh it seems that his resignation of the Presidency of the National Secular Society has caused some excitement in certain circles. "I am," he mentions in his organ, "flooded with—some kindly meant and more impertinent—letters from persons strangers to me as to my opinions, and enquiring whether those opinions will stand the test of death. Such letters and masses of accompanying printed papers all go into the waste paper basket. I have opinions and morality which suffice for my life; these so far as I can judge are no less fit if that life breaks." Elsewhere he remarks that his full reasons for retiring from the presidentship are contained in the sentence: "I had to break off much of my work or die; and I want to live."

Mr. Bradlaugh's case is one of those which add strength to the growing demand for the adoption of the principle in force abroad of paying members of Parliament out of the public funds. The system of paid representatives is not likely at any rate for many years to come to be accepted here in its entirety, but most politicians, I imagine, have made up their minds that a modified scheme of the sort will be adopted before very long. Sir George Trevelyan, who seems desirous of passing as the most advanced of the Front Bench Radicals, talks as if payment of members was already one of the planks in the new and comprehensive programme of the Liberal party. "Why," he asked at Glasgow on Wednesday, "should they grudge a moderate stipend of two or three hundred pounds to Mr. Burt, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Cremer whilst they would give £25,000 a year to a young scion of Royalty for the purpose of enabling him to maintain the position of a cultivated gentleman?" If Mr. Morley had said this! But Sir George Trevelyan somehow or other has fallen behind in the race for the future leadership of the Liberal party.

The Guinness gift to the poor of London and Dublin is good every way. It sends one's memories back to the American Peabody's generosity, which, however, it does not reach by one hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Peabody, in three instalments within a twelve month or thereabouts, gave three hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the erection of dwellings for the poor of London. Probably three or four thousand families will be decently housed as the consequence of the Guinness munificence; this is a matter for great thankfulness and is so regarded. Probably, the money will be expended in conjunction with the London County Council, which in a measure—remotely perhaps—is the occasion for the gift being made, as it was immediately the occasion for Sir Sidney Waterlow's generosity in giving a beautiful park to North London. One of the great advantages of institutions, "broad-based upon the people's will," is to develop large givings of this character on the part of citizens. America literally bristles with examples of this kind of generosity, while many of our provincial towns have likewise been municipally blessed. London is now getting its turn, and the more democratic it becomes the greater will be its concurrent gain on this account. I once heard a rather prominent supporter of the National Congress reforms declare that his chief reason for helping forward those reforms was his desire to see brought back to wealthy Indians that faculty of giving profusely for worthy public purposes which was once a chief Indian characteristic, but which has withered almost to nothingness under our rule. Had this sentiment been uttered in Bombay you would doubtless have said one word—*circumspice!* Bombay shows clearly enough that the natives of India have not forgotten how to make munificent donations for public purposes.

In connection with the Guinness gift, seeing the object to which it is to be devoted, attention must be drawn to the fact that some of the worst slums in London are owned by the Established Church. Mr. Henry Lazarus, of Tavistock-Square, states that the St. Pancras Vestry has condemned as unfit for human habitation "a whole batch of hovels owned by the most Christian Church of a most Christian country." The Parish medical officer, referring to the Church Commissioners who administer this property, says: "They act as if their most legitimate object was to extort the highest rents possible without regard for anything but the production of a satisfactory balance-sheet." Dirt, squalor, and dilapidation reign supreme in these Church Houses. The purlieus of St. Pancras cannot be surpassed for filth and general insanitariness of structure and condition. The landlords of this property, the Commissioners who administer it, are made up of a body which includes two Archbishops, five Cabinet Ministers, thirty Bishops, and smaller notabilities, with a permanent staff whose salaries exceed £5,000 a year.

John Morle as a journalist is not the title, but it is the subject of an article in that most cultured of religious newspapers, the *British Weekly*, written *apropos* of the remarkable speech on politico-social subjects which Mr. Morley has just made. As an editor Morley standing (or sitting) alone was impossible, and his reign in Northumberland Street as chief was only made tolerable by Mr. Stead being associated with him as Sub. His one deficiency was "a lack of all-round interest in human affairs." To remedy this the "magnetic young journalist from the North" was obtained to act as a constant and much-needed stimulus to the more phlegmatic temperament of the editor. In the description given of Mr. Morley's daily life as a journalist there are some delicious touches, as, for example, when it is said that, walking from Waterloo Station to Northumberland Street he did so by Hungerford Bridge: "The sight of the Thames soothed and inspired him." This is on a par with Oscar Wilde's "disappointment" with the Atlantic Ocean. Arrived at the office at nine (a late hour, by the way, for the editor of an evening paper, the first edition of which is on sale, at 11 or 11-30) to begin work, there followed, after the letters had been opened "a discussion between Mr. Morley and Mr. Stead as to the policy of the paper." I must continue the quotation, the narrative is so written as not to admit of condensation. "This discussion," says the writer, "would take half-an-hour, or more. Then there was silence in the *Pall Mall Gazette* office for the space of some hours. Mr. Morley found it essential to composition that he should be absolutely quiet. He wrote with great ease and his 'copy' never needed any corrections. He knew exactly what he had to say: he knew exactly how to say it. An opinion might possibly need modification sometimes; an expression never. At half-past twelve his leader would be finished, and he would soon afterwards be free to walk across to the Athenæum Club. Here he rested for an hour." Although I have transcribed these passages I should not like to vouch for their accuracy. They cannot be quite true, and certainly, the hours mentioned do not rightly fit in, nor is the large salary paid to the editor of a London paper earned so easily as this veracious chronicler would have his readers suppose. Among other positions which Mr. Morley fills is that of literary adviser to Messrs. Macmillan and Co. One of the most frequent charges brought a few years ago against Mr. Morley was that he used to spell God with a small *g*. We never hear that charge now. He is an Agnostic in matters of faith, yet possesses much religious feeling,—a Puritan who has missed his way he has been described,—while one who knows him well says that, "although professedly the most free-thinking of all prominent politicians, he is the one who in heart is the most profoundly imbued with the religious idea." Goethe is, in a sense, his ideal. "The last words of human reason in the face of the Infinite are to be found in Goethe's majestic psalm," he once remarked to a friend; "and ponder these problems as we may, we shall never get beyond it." The poem referred to is the ode "Das Gottliche."

Yesterday there was something of a flutter in Eastern mercantile circles at the rise which took place in silver. Only half the Council Bills applied for were allotted, and the rate was the highest secured since March 1888. Bar Silver at once responded, and busines took place at 44d. per ounce; more than twelve months have passed since this amount was realised. There seems to be general agreement that the rise is a *bona-fide* one, and is not due to speculation with a view of influencing the silver market. It is believed that an even further advance will take place shortly. What a chorus there would be, if feeling in India on this subject could find unanimous expression, in the Masonic phrase, "So mote it be!"

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SIAM.

The following is an extract from a private letter relating to the mishap to the P. and O. steamer Siam:—

We were gaily steaming along and expected to be in Aden by 1 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th. About 2 p.m. the previous day there was a sudden "fizz" and a "bang," and the engines went round about 300 revolutions a minute. They were, however, soon stopped. On being re-started they went off fast again, the ship losing her weigh all the time. On examination the screw shaft was found to be broken between the screw and the stern gland. The breakage there kept the water from coming into the ship aft.

At 5 p.m. the second officer was sent away in a cutter to sail to Aden for assistance, and a good look-out was kept on board for any passing vessel. At 5 a.m. next day the Falls of Inversnaid came in sight. We were duly taken in tow by her, and arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th. We passed the second officer in the cutter at 4 p.m. that day, and had the wind not been so light he would have been at Aden before us. His feat was admitted by all to be a most creditable one.

It is uncertain yet whether the Siam will have a new shaft put in at Aden or be towed back to Bombay.

The Siam is now being towed to Bombay by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Canton for repairs.

The Emperor of Russia and the German Emperor are each having a new yacht build. The latter's is to be very fast, so that he may be able from it to command and direct naval manœuvres—a science in which His Imperial Majesty believes himself a Past Master. The Emperor of Russia's boat, which is called the *Polar Star*, is remarkable for nothing except its great size and magnificent accommodation.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADATHORAY CAMP, Dec. 6.

The Prince and his party are now encamped in the midst of very dense and rich jungles on the Travancore Hills, where four pretty little camps have been got up for their accommodation. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has spared nothing to make everything comfortable for his Royal visitor, and the Travancore officials have performed the arduous tasks imposed upon them with much cheerfulness and energy, with the result that his Royal Highness has expressed himself highly pleased with the admirable arrangements made at the several camps. The whole party out in camp consist of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Mr. J. C. Hanyngton, the British Resident at Travancore and Cochin, Sir Edward Bradford, Captain Harvey, Captain Holford, Surgeon-Major Jones, Mr. J. D. Rees, Captain Edwardes, Mr. O. H. Bensley, Superintendent of Travancore Police, and Mr. Bruce Fergusson, Assistant Superintendent, Travancore Police. Leaving Courtallum at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the Prince, Mr. Hanyngton, and Captain Harvey were driven by Mr. Bruce Fergusson, in the Maharajah's special carriage in which the Prince had travelled up from Tinnevelly to Colathoorpolay, a distance of something over twenty-four miles. About four miles out from Courtallum Shencottah, the frontier station of Travancore, was reached. Here the Prince received a very warm reception, the whole of the residents turning out to do him honour. At the entrance to the town stood a large triumphal arch upon which "the Elephants and Conch Shell"—the Travancore Rajah's crest—was conspicuous. The arch was tastefully decorated in truly oriental style, and bore upon its outer side the inscription "Our Maharajah Welcomes You to Travancore." Several other arches and pendals, bearing inscriptions of a similar nature, were ranged along the principal street of the town through which the Royal *cortege* passed. Descending the tableland upon which Courtallum and Shencottah stand, and proceeding six miles further on, the large village of Puliari was entered. Taking the trunk road from Quilon, which is about fifty-five miles from Puliari, we proceeded some three or four miles before beginning the ascent of the ghaut. From this point the scenery becomes very picturesque and charming. All the way up the ghaut there are heavy revetments along the side of the river which here assumes the form of a series of small cascades; there are bare rocks on both sides, and in some parts it is very precipitous. Descending the ghaut a little bit we entered the beautiful Ariencavoo Pass, through which the new railway to Travancore may pass. There is no village about here, and Ariencavoo is only celebrated as being the site of a Hindu temple of great sanctity and antiquity. Six miles further on we come to a place known to Englishmen as Camp Gorge. The native name of the place is Kalidhayoorthy which translated means "a donkey has fallen over." Originally, before the new road was cut through the rocks here, there was only a very narrow passage over the rocks, some parts of which were positively dangerous. It is affirmed that a troop of donkeys laden with merchandise was being taken along this narrow passage when a donkey missed its footing, and fell over with its heavy load down a sheer precipice some hundred and odd feet. Hence the natives call the pass Kalidhayoorthy. Leaving the Quilon trunk road at the forty-second mile-stone (from Quilon) we proceeded in a southerly direction, and after descending some three thousand feet in a continuous ghaut we reached the ferry at Paripaur. Here the Prince was received by Mr. Bensley, who has charge of all the shooting, and who is expected to provide all the sport on these hills. Mr. Bensley is a young gentleman who has had a rapidly successful career in the service of the Travancore State, and is a keen sportsman. Descending from the carriage the Prince with Mr. Hanyngton proceeded a short distance up the river in a small canoe (dugout) to experiment with some dynamite cartridges. Good fishing is said to be available in this river, and his Royal Highness wanted to see some of the fish. Mr. Hanyngton threw a dynamite cartridge into the stream, and it exploded with much violence, but no fish were killed and none were seen. After a halt here of about twenty minutes, the Prince crossed over to the other side of the stream in the canoe, while the carriage was brought across in a jungaur, which is a platform lashed across two boats. The boats are scooped out of a single log of wood, and are very narrow. The rest of the party also came across in jungaurs, with the tongas. The mileage here changes, and we take the direct road from Trevandrum, and proceed five miles through a very dense piece of jungle through which the sun's rays do not even penetrate, before we reach Colathoorpolay, where some ten years ago there stood but two huts belonging to the hillmen who inhabit the hills. Going down to the river I saw shoals of fish, several hundreds of them swimming about at the surface of the water and near the water edge. The fish are so tame that they would even come out of the water upon the rocks to feed out of my hands. The natives look upon these fish as the incarnation of the deity, and they will consider it a positive sacrilege should anybody kill a fish. A short time ago somebody caught a fish in this river near the Chutrum and killed it. When the fact became known the worshippers at the temple became greatly enraged and insisted upon the offender paying a very heavy fine. He had to make a golden fish and present it to the temple. This gold fish is now hung up at the entrance to the temple as a warning to all those who may be prompted to seize any of the fish which are within very easy reach. His Royal Highness arrived at Calathoorpolay at 11-40 a. m., and sat down to a splendid breakfast provided by the Quilon Residency Superintendent, John Moreira, who could not have done better. A large body of the hillmen who dwell in the Travancore forests, called Kanikars, dressed in national costume, with long bows and barbed arrows, were paraded at the camp for inspection by his Royal Highness who appeared to take great interest in them, asking several questions about their habits and customs. After breakfast the Prince went out to do some shooting in the sholas in the neighbourhood of the camp, where the game had been preserved for a couple of months past, nobody being allowed to shoot anywhere close by. Five hundred beaters under the direction of Mr. Walter Boomgardt, who on this occasion acts as a sort of assistant to Mr. Bensley, arranged themselves in line around the shola, and the Prince and Mr. Hanyngton and the other gentlemen, having taken up their respective positions, the beat commenced. In the course of the best several sambur, one or two bison, and several wild hog broke through the line of beaters, and got safely away. It was feared that all the game had been escaped, and the party were beginning to give up hopes of obtaining any sport when a large sambur stag suddenly started out of a thicket, and by some lucky chance made straight for the spot where his Royal Highness was stationed. Upon seeing this, the Prince took up his rifle and fired. The single shot was well delivered, the sambur had been struck just below the shoulder and it fell, much to the gratification of everybody. Finding that there was no chance of obtaining any further small game in the shape of sambur and wild hog, the Prince proceeded to some swamps close by to do some snipe-shooting. He bagged several brace of snipe, and also shot several imperial and green pigeons. A large tiger had not many days ago been seen in this shola, and the brute was being carefully watched for some days. A fresh track had been observed that same morning, but despite the obstinacy and perseverance of the beaters the tiger was nowhere to be seen. Returning to camp, the party had dinner at 8 p. m., and at 11 p. m. each one retired to his own temporary abode.

After an early *chota hazri*, yesterday morning, the Prince and party started out for Madathorakani, about nine miles off, his Royal Highness, the Resident, and Captain Harvey, being driven by Mr. Fergusson in an open shooting four-wheeled trap: the rest of the party followed up in tongas.

As one result of the visit of Captain Durand and Dr. Robertson, the Hospital at Chitral has been opened, and the people of the surrounding country now come freely in for treatment. It is rumoured that a cantonment on Indian lines will be made there.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met at the Secretariat on Tuesday, his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, presiding. There were also present, the Hon'ble J. B. Richey, C.S.I.; Sir Raymond West, K.C.I. E., F. L. Latham, Advocate-General; F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas; Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani; Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilgunchi; Nasroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E.; T. D. Little; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luximan Nulkar, C.I.E.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION BILL.

After the proposed amendments to several of the clauses of the Bill had been discussed, the Honourable Sir Raymond West proposed its reading for the third time in the following terms:—I think this Bill should be now read for the third time. We have had even to-day the views that could be expressed again ventilated, and it is not likely that anything more remains to be said. I think no harm will result in its being read the third time and passed, and with your Excellency's permission I will move that it be read the third time and passed. His Excellency having given me permission I will say only a few words, having already given my views fully on the general principles which underlie the measure. It proposes the reorganisation of villages for their own good, and as a means of promoting their municipal and sanitary welfare. So far there has been a general concensus of opinion in this Council that the end sought by the Bill are desirable, and the view of this Council is, I think I may venture to say, the view of the community at large. The objections that have been taken to the measure are on small points of detail, such for instance as whether the village patel shall be a member of the Sanitary Committee or not. These and kindred matters have been much debated on; but the main stress of the argument has been on the question of taxation, and it has been urged over and over again that taxation should be either null or extremely limited. That it should be limited in ordinary cases I am willing to allow; but if we say there should be none, we take the key-stone out of the Act, and I hope that the villagers themselves, for their own sake will not say that. By doing what is proposed the villages will be brought into closer contact with the local boards, who will be able to assist them and give them good advice, by which means they will be able to forward their own works and have them done on a proper scale. In that way the local boards will find that even in the smaller villages they will have most useful work to perform and the work will expand for such purposes as the Act contemplates. For such villages as are poor a means of escape from the stringency of the Act is provided, as it is stated that they have only to carry out the works that are absolutely necessary to ensure decency and sanitary safety, and I am not without hope, that is a great many villages, the effect of this Bill being passed into law, will bring a small pressure on the habits of the villagers themselves, and will thus largely render the Act quite superfluous. And I must remind you that in this Act you propose to be much milder than the existing laws, if they were brought to bear, would enable you to be. In this Bill the maximum fine is Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 50, and the delinquent instead of hunting about all over the country for a Magistrate will now be tried near his own home. This hunting about, looking for the Magistrate all over the district, in order to be fined a trifling sum was a very great hardship, and will now be obviated by this Act, for the Village Committee which tries the transgressor of the law will be located in his village; and the punishments too will be of a simpler character than those contained in the Police Acts. I trust that under this Bill when it becomes an Act, the organisation of the villages will go on in such a way that by and by they will constitute one of the strongest integral forces of the country, and the connection of the several villages with one another, and the close contact with the local boards, will induce all those affected to endeavour to do what will conduce to the well-being of the community generally, rather than to undertake anything from purely

MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

The following is a report submitted at a meeting held in the Town Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India; a full report of which meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue:—

The report shows that the total amount collected by the Bombay Branch and the District Committees to date was Rs. 1,97,517-9-9. The funds at the disposal of the Committee of the Bombay Branch on 30th November 1889 were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount invested in 4 per cent. Government paper.	68,000	0	0			
Cash balance with the Chartered Mercantile Bank...	4,143	5	0			
				72,143	5	0
Due to Messrs. King, King and Co. ...	1,613	8	2			
Amount held at the disposal of the Bijapur District Committee ...	3,402	3	1			
Amount held at the disposal of the Belgaum District Committee ...	3,535	14	9			
				8,551	10	0
Available balance...				63,591	11	0

It will also be seen that the total expenditure during the year has been Rs. 12,859-10-9. The Committee have much pleasure in calling attention to the success which has attended the work of training Pupil-Nurses at the Cama Hospital for Women and Children during the past year, which success is, in their opinion, due to the careful management of the Superintendent, Miss Atkinson, together with the untiring energies of the Head Nurses, Miss Chinnery and Mrs. Simkins. The maintenance fees for the 38 Pupil-Nurses which amount to Rs. 300 a year each in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and Rs. 240 a year for native Nurses, has been paid for in the following manner:—

By	H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda ...	4
„	The Berar Branch of the Fund ...	2
„	The Poona Suburban Municipality ...	1
„	The Belgaum District Branch of the Fund	2
„	The Friends of the Pupil-Nurses ...	3
„	The National Indian Association (Poona Branch) ...	½
„	The Bombay Branch of the Fund...	25½
		38

Out of those to whom certificates have already been granted, 12 are engaged in various hospitals, while 10 are nursing and practising either in Bombay or in upcountry stations. The plan adopted by the Committee has been to make all the nurses, whose fees are paid for by the fund, enter into an agreement to refund to the Association the amount expended on their behalf should they leave the hospital before their year's training is completed without the sanction of the Committee, and on the other hand, the Committee give to all such nurses who remain at the hospital for the full year a bonus of Rs. 50 on their qualifying for a certificate of proficiency. The connection between the Nursing School and the Cama Hospital has been a most fortunate one, having proved to be of advantage to both institutions; the pupils during the latter half of their stay being able to make themselves of use in the wards as a set-off against the time and attention devoted to their training. When the school was first started, the chief difficulty apprehended by the Medical Officers was, lest there should not be enough teaching material for the number of pupils, as the hospital, being new and unknown, and in a part of the town not frequented by natives, several years were likely to pass before the wards were full. The hospital, however, has afforded scope for the training of all the pupils who could be admitted to the school. It has now been open a little more than three years, and during that time the number of out-patients has been 16,501, of in-patients 2,432. Of these 303 have been labour cases, of which 49 have been cases for operation. The number of labour cases is now rapidly increasing as the hospital begins to get known. The large number of obstetric operations not only proves the great utility of the hospital which is used by the native women chiefly in cases of danger and difficulty, but affords the pupils opportunities which few English hospitals present of diagnosing abnormalities, and being present at difficult operations. The Medical Staff of the hospital gladly admit that the low mortality in these cases is in great measure due to careful nursing after the operations. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Assistant Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, says that owing to the want of newspaper readers, the very existence of the Cama Hospital is unknown to the bulk of the inhabitants, and that slips printed in Hindustani and Guzerathi would probably lead to many women seeking assistance who now die for want of skilled attendance. The Committee are about to adopt this excellent suggestion. The Committee are glad to hear that out of 16 out-patients for whom medical assistance was called in, and upon whom operations were performed, there has only been one death. The Executive Committee are anxious to do all in their power to encourage and assist the female medical students at the Grant Medical College, especially those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and with this object, scholarships have been granted to the following ladies during the past year:—Miss Matilda Hunt, Rs. 30 a month, Miss A. M. Dunn. Rs. 30 a month, Miss A. L. Mc Kenzie, Rs. 25 a month, Mrs. E Mulroney Rs. 30 a month, Miss B. Rodrigues, Rs. 25 a month, Miss Helen Lauder Rs. 25 a month, Miss De Quadros Rs. 15 a month, Miss Mary Barnard Rs. 20 a month. One lady, Miss A. Walke, has completed the full course of five years, and has obtained the L. M. S. degree, while seven have qualified as Certificated Medical Practitioners as follows:—Miss G. Bradley 1887, Miss Mothibai R. Kapudia 1887, Miss Ruttonbai A. Malabarwalla 1887, Mrs. De Cruce 1888, Miss Aimai Treasurywalla 1888, Miss C. Fernandez 1889, Miss Aimai M. Cooper 1889. There are still 31 female students on the College roll, of which 16 have matriculated, and 15 being of the non-matriculated class. Miss Mothibai R. Kapudia, who qualified in 1887 and attended at the Cama Hospital afterwards for one year, has at the recommendation of the Committee been placed in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children in Ahmedabad, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month (rising to Rs. 250) with free quarters and liberty to take private practice. The Committee are glad to see from the report received from the Ahmedabad Branch that the hospital is rapidly becoming popular under this lady's care. The Bombay Committee has continued during the past year to make a monthly contribution of Rs. 75 to the Rajkote Hospital to assist the management to defray the expenses of an English lady as Head Nurse and Instructress. The Committee of the Bombay Fund have willingly continued the contribution towards this hospital in consideration of the valuable assistance which the enlightened Chiefs of Kathiawar rendered to the Association when it was first started. A similar contribution of Rs. 65 a month has been given to the Nasik Hospital for Women and Children. The Committee has also assisted the Sassoon Hospital in Poona to the extent of Rs. 25 a month for two years to enable the Sisters to pay for the the maintenance of a European Pupil-Nurse. Reports have been received from the following District Committees which are now affiliated to the Bombay Branch in various parts of the Presidency, including Sind, *viz.*:—Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Khandeish, Satara, Surat, Bijapur, Nasik, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur (Sind), and Sholapur. Most excellent work has been accomplished at places like Ahmedabad, Nasik and Bijapur, where small hospitals have been started. At Nasik, a Nurse, who was trained at the Cama Hospital has, although a Native Christian, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of people to such an extent, that in addition to her hospital work, *she has attended no less than* 81 *labour cases in private houses during the last* 11 *months against* 32 *in the preceding* 13 *months.* It is intended to start a Medical Institute for women in Shikarpur at an early date. The Sholapur District Fund is the last which has been formed in this Presidency, and the local Committee propose starting a small hospital as soon as the means admit of their doing so.

The intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bournemouth in January, appears to be exciting a great deal of very acrimonious discussion in the town. Lord Wimborne, who is to entertain the Royalties at Canford Manor, has proposed that the Prince and Princess should drive by Holdenhurst-road and along the cliffs to the Pier, that a luncheon should be provided in the Pleasure Gardens, and that they should then proceed to the Royal Victoria Hospital, which they are to open. The local authorities, however, wish that the route should be through the main streets of the town, and unless the Royalties are to pass through the town, so that they can be seen by the inhabitants, it is plainly hinted that the tradespeople will not subscribe towards the reception and.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal offices yesterday, Dr. Blaney presiding. The following members were also present:—Major Selby, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Banajee, Shroff, Fazulbhoy Visram. Bharbaya, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, and Umishanker Rajnik.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The committee resumed consideration of the budget estimates (expenditure side).

Major Selby said he was unluckily absent when the estimates first came on for discussion; but he wanted to point out that it was exceedingly wrong that the establishment schedules should have been taken up when the budget estimates were under consideration. The Act bore him out in this contention, for he thought if the intention was not, the principle was at least perfectly sound that the establishment schedules should be considered quite on their own merits. It took fourteen months to prepare these estimates, and it was not fair to pass them in a few weeks.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the schedule was not before the committee, and so he did not think that Major Selby was in order.

Major Selby said he spoke to the point of relevancy, and the only reason he spoke at all was so that this should not occur again.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that it was very unfortunate that Major Selby was absent, and that this matter had to come up for discussion again. It was merely a coincidence that the budget and the schedule came before the Committee at the same time; but this he had explained already. Major Selby was a gentleman who allowed his adjectives to run away with them. He used the word unfair,

What was unfair?

Who was unfair?

The Chairman said that he had given his consent to the present mode of procedure for reasons which had been explained for him. He said that they would proceed for him. He said that they would proceed to discuss the Budget estimates, which was accordingly done.

The Committee sanctions a budget estimate of Rs. 51,503 for Corporation and Standing Committees establishment, Rs. 52,635 for Municipal Commissioner's office establishment was also passed. While this item was under discussion Col. Merewether proposed that a Deputy Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month minus Rs. 4,800 a year for his establishment should be appointed. Major Selby said the proposition was irregular, and the Chairman ruled the proposition out of order. Rs. 22,323 for General Office Establishment and Rs. 55,648 for accounts and expenditure audit establishment were also passed with no opposition. Rs. 2,17,166 for Assessment and Collection Department, and Rs. 1,50,000 for the Fire Brigade were passed as budgetted for. Rs. 58,861 were allowed for the maintenance of the several public gardens in the City. Rs. 16,77,426 for public works (Engineer's) department, as budgetted for was sanctioned. Rs. 13,73,267 was granted for the Public Health Department. The statement of the several public loans effected by the Municipality, and amount of sinking fund and interest due thereon for the year 1890-91 which was shown as Rs. 16,21,852-4-10 was passed; as was also Rs. 30,000 for pensions and gratuities.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BARRETTO'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

The annual report, submitted at the closing of the school on Saturday, was as follows:—This English school, which was opened on the 11th of January, 1889, with only 9 boys, has now on its roll 42 children. Our number would have been larger, but some have left: one boy was taken to the Protestant school, the mother being a Protestant; another changed his residence, and he now attends St. Mary's School at Byculla, and a few were sent away on account of bad behaviour. The attendance of the boys has not been regular this year, and we trust parents will see to this, and give us no cause for complaint next year. We have asked and have been promised by the Right Revd. Administrator Apostolic of this Archdiocese a Revd. Father who will call and give the boys religious instruction once a week. In the meantime we have to tender our thanks to the Very Revd. Vicar of the Cathedral, who has been kind enough to call over occasionally, and also has presented the school with two tables, and three chairs; also to Revd. J. Soares, Chaplain of St. Thereza's, for four desks sent us. In conclusion, we beg to place on record our sense of deep regret at the much lamented death of the Most Revd. Dr. Porter, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, who was one of the trustees of the Barretto fund in conjunction with Sir Michael de Quadros, the other trustee, to whom the school is deeply indebted for the prize books sent, and the great interest he has taken in the welfare of the school for the last 25 years. The school closes to-day, the 7th of December, 1889, for the Christmas vacation, and will re-open on the 7th January, 1890, on which day the pupils are required to bepresent. The following boys received prizes:—

2nd Standard.—Simplicio Furtado, for good conduct and reading; James de Silva, for general proficiency; and Francis de Souza, for arithmetic.

1st Standard.—Stanislaus Rozario, for reading; William Jacob, for catechism; and John Cabral, for arithmetic.

Preparatory Class, 1st Division.—John Silvester de Souza, for good conduct and general proficiency; Ignatius de Silva, 2nd prize for good conduct; Joseph Fonseca, for catechism and reading; Damaciano Carlos, for writing; Alexander de Silva, 2nd prize for writing; Alfred Fernandez, for arithmetic; and John de Sa, 2nd prize for arithmetic.

2nd Division.—Roque Martins, for good conduct; David de Souza, for general proficiency; Alphonsus Monteiro, 2nd prize for general proficiency; and Stanislaus de Silva, for catechism and reading.

Infant Class.—Stanislaus Azavedo, for reading and spelling; Paul Fernandes, 2nd prize for reading and spelling; Thomas Fernandes, for oral prayers; Mariano Campos, for application; and Frank Fonseca, 2nd prize for application.

BOMBAY RACES, 1890.

ENTRANCES—1ST DECEMBER.

THE DERBY.

Sheik Esau bin Curtas', g a h High-Quarter

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's, wte a p Sir Robert.

THE WELTER.

Mr Seedley's, br a h Brown Prince.
Hon'ble J Beresford's, ch c b g Detective 5

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr Ali Abdoola's, g a h Shahab.
Hon'ble J Beresford's b a h Kismet, 5 years.

MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Mr Ali Abdula's, g a Shahab.
Hon'ble. J Beresford's b a h Kismet, 5 years.

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

A cup, value about Rs. 500, and about Rs. 500 in specie, presented by the members of the Byculla Club. A handicap for all Arabs. 2 miles. Entries 1st January 1890, Rs. 100. Handicap to be published on 1st February, half forfeit before 15th February. Winner of any race value Rs. 500, or more after the publication of the weights once 5lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100. Second horse to save his stake. The 500 Rs. specie will not be given unless there are 5 or more starters.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
9th December, 1889.

BENGAL.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.—An unprecedented rush of traffic has taken place on the Eastern Bengal Railway, since about the 24th ultimo, and the Goods-Sheds at Sealdah are daily crammed with merchandise waiting to be loaded. The articles of export consist mainly of piece goods, molasses, (jaggree) and brass ware, and are consigned chiefly to Goalundo and Naraingunge. The rush is partly attributable to the Baronee Mela, which is now being held at Munshigunge.—*The Englishman.*

THERE is no limit to the speculative folly of some people. Last summer there was an American who discovered in "Robert Elsmere" an elaborate allegory of the conflict between "Pope" and "Presbyter." One would think that Mr. Rider Haggard would be the last to be accused of indulgence in religious allegories; but an anonymous gentleman has just published, in New York, a treatise based on the discovery that "'She' is an allegory of the Church," Leo and Holly standing respectively for Intuition and Science.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

CONFIRMATION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HEMABHAI ADABHAI AND PURSHOTUM MAOJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the first accused and a sentence of life transportation passed upon the second by Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in October last. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Motilal Munshi for the accused.

The offence charged against the two accused was that, on the 9th September last at Kadipur, they caused the death of Bhowan Dudha by cutting his throat and stabbing him with a knife with the intention of causing his death. The case for the prosecution was that Bhowan was on bad terms with the second accused; also that Bhowan had lent money to accused No. 1, a Grassia of Kadipur, and had obtained certain lands of the latter as security for the loan, and had been pressing him for a claim of about Rs. 360 for rent, for which he had got a revenue attachment placed upon the crops of accused No. 1 last year, but without recovering the claim, as the crops were surreptitiously removed. On the 9th September last it was alleged that the mother of the first accused went and invited Bhowan to visit certain crops in Kadipur limits, and he left home, and was seen going to the place where the crops referred to above are; and that about this time, the two accused left a fiel', where the second accused had been on the look-out from a perch, and went in the direction which the deceased Bhowan had taken. Two men, Rutna and Laojee, soon after heard cries, and on their following in the same direction, they saw the two accused struggling with Bhowan, the first accused having in his hand a naked knife. They gave no assistance, but left Bhowan to his fate and went back to Rutna's hut. Bhowan not returning home, inquiry was made, and the searching party, which was accompanied by the second accused himself, found blood stains in a particular spot, and close by the body of Bhowan with the throat severed, and three stabs in the abdomen. On information given by Rutna, the second accused was at once arrested. The first accused was traced next day to a neighbouring village, and was there arrested. Blood stains were found upon the jacket of the first accused and upon a jacket found in the house of a widow, named Amrat, where the second accused lived. The jury, upon the evidence, found both the accused guilty of murder, but recommended the second to mercy. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first accused to be hanged; and giving effect to the jury's unanimous recommendation to mercy, sentenced the second accused to be transported for life.

Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the appeal, said: As regards the second accused Purshotum, there is nothing to show that the verdict was erroneous owing to misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him. His appeal, therefore, must be rejected. As regards the first accused Hemabhai, whose case comes up for confirmation under sections 374 and 376 Criminal Procedure Code, it is open to us on wider grounds to interfere. But after a careful consideration of the arguments addressed to us by the learned pleader, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that arrived at by the Sessions Judge and jury. No doubt the motive assigned seems hardly adequate; but it must be noted that, in such cases, the whole reasons for animosity are often not divulged. It is true that, in the charge sheet or police diary, accused No. 2 in entered as arrested on the 11th September, whereas the witnesses say it was on the evening of the 10th. But no point was taken regarding this matter in the Session Court, as would have been done could any importance have been attached to it. There is an easy explanation of the circumstances. Accused No. 2 may have been in "nazar kaid" only till the morning of the 11th, when his co-prisoner was brought from the village where he was found. This much is clear that some information must have been given on the evening of the 10th, which led to search being at once made for accused No. 1. This being the fact, there is no reason to doubt that Rutna told the story implicating the two accused on the evening of the 10th, when Bhowan's corpse was found. And if that be so, then the theory of the defence that other Grassias were arrested on suspicion, who bribed the police and caused suspicion to be directed to two innocent men, falls to the ground. Possibly Rutna did not actually see with his own eyes as much as he deposed he did; but it is clear he and Lowjee saw enough to have no doubt that the two accused are the men who caused Bhowan's death. We must, therefore, confirm the sentence.

The Court confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Hemabhai Adabhai.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters, were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE BHAI GOPALRAO NOWRANGHE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent whose former petition was dismissed on the 4th September last, was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE HAJEE JAKARIA CUMMOO.

Mr. Davur, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE AMRATLAL KALIDAS.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for three months on the ground that an affidavit, made by an opposing creditor, was served upon his client the preceding afternoon; and as they wished to have an opportunity of replying to the allegations made in the affidavit, the time applied for was necessary.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent already had an interim order for a year.

The opposing creditor, who appeared in person, objected to an interim order, and said he wished the case to proceed.

His lordship refused Mr. Anderson's application.

RE BHANJEE RAMJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar moved for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, which was granted. The liabilities of the insolvent, a broker and commission agent, amounted to Rs. 43,000, the assets being Rs. 90.

RE MEMON GOSMAN GUNNY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment, on the ground that his client, who was still in jail, had not filed an affidavit in reply to the allegations of the opposing creditor, between whom and the insolvent negotiations for an amicable settlement had, meanwhile, been going on.

Mr. Anderson opposed further time being granted, remarking that the time already given was quite sufficient to all intents and purposes.

His lordship ordered the insolvent to file his affidavit on or before Saturday next and to renew the application next Court day.

MADRAS.

THE FETE AT THE PARK.—Three sets of very handsome dancing girls, who have been expressly engaged for the *fete* at the People's Park in honour of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, arrived from Tanjore on Saturday morning. [NOTE.—We take our Reporter's word for the ladies' good looks.—ED. *Madras Times.*]

LAW-TEST FOR POLICE OFFICERS OF THE HIGHER GRADES.—It has been finally directed, says a *Madras* paper, that the following subjects be prescribed as the law-test to be passed by officers of the higher grade in the Madras Police, *viz.*:—The Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, the Police Act, and other local and special laws affecting the Police, Medical Jurisprudence, and Police Departmental orders and practice. The present system of permitting the use of books at the examinations is to be discontinued from the 1st January 1892. The minimum marks to be obtained in each subject has been fixed at 40 per cent. of the maximum, and the present system of allowing candidates to appear for and pass the examination piece-meal is to be discontinued.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA HALL.—Lord Connemara, accompanied by Captain Williams, A. D. C., visited on Thursday afternoon the Victoria Hall, and was met at the Hall by the following gentlemen: The Hon. Boyson, Sir Charles Lawson, Brigadier-General Keany-Herbert, Col. Weldon, Lieut-Col. Moore, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. W. S. Gantz, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, Mr. Somasundrum Chettiar, Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu, Mr. Visiarangum Mudelliar, &c. His Excellency was of opinion, says a *Madras* paper, that it would not be safe to invite Prince Albert Victor to be present in the Upper Hall. Therefore an entertainment will be held in the vicinity of the Hall, and active preparations are going on to clear a large space. The interior of the Hall, the trees, and roads and gates will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks and a nautch.

A QUEEN'S messenger was sent all the way to Athens with her Majesty's wedding-present to the Crown Princess of Greece.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PENALTIES ON ENLIGHTENMENT.

THE *Subodha Patrica* says:—The case of Mr H. H. Dhruva, who ventured on a visit to the capital of Sweden to represent the proud learning of the Brahmin to the assembled *savans* of Europe, must afford food for caste casuistry. Among any other people such a representative would be honoured and feasted, but the enlightened Brahmin asks him to do penance as if he had committed great sin, and to wash it out by feasting or paying presents to men who may not be fit to tie the latchet of his shoes. Why is this so? On a similar occasion before it was resolved by the Nagars of Surat that if a man went to Europe to better his own material condition, and thereby benefit the caste, only a light fine should be held to suffice for his re-admission as a fellowman, and that if he went for his pleasure, the mulct should be heavier, especially if his patron was a Raja, and this decision was hailed as wise by one organ of the Deccan counter-part of those people. Now Mr. Dhruva went neither for material profit nor for pleasure, but in the interests of learning. What should have been the punishment due to his guilt?

THE CONGRESS AND ITS CANDID FRIENDS.

Individually, says the *Indian Spectator*, we have not been ardent on the subject of the Congress; but even then we cannot see the fairness or the advantage of the darts which are being hurled against it from certain quarters. The methods of the movement may be open to criticism, and are, *we* believe, open to suggestion; but those who would write it altogether out of existence might prove too much indeed. The British Government has done much for the country: who denies this? But do not the critics themselves, when in a different mood, admit that much still remains to be done? Do not Government themselves admit it? Again, good intentions are powerless unless they are carried out by angelic agents and infallible methods, and it is their absence in the conduct of human affairs that makes a constitutional 'opposition' even in self-governed countries not only a possibility, but even a duty. If, however, in British India it is all otherwise, what is the *raison d'etre* of the existence of so many Anglo-Indian critics of Government in the Press and in the public bodies? If the programme of the Congress has been toned down from a high coloured to a colourless affair in the course of a few years, is it a matter for ridicule or for respect and sympathy? Will not such criticism be mistaken as to its motive, and fail of its ends which we take to be as good as those of the Congress people themselves?

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Some of our patriots have no patience with us, because we refuse on mere trust to accept as facts what are not facts. We do not choose to shut our eyes to the imperfections, the moral obliquities, of Indians, which are disabilities, they must try to remove by a long course of preparation and training, before they can justify all their political aspirations. The enthusiast takes for gospel truth even the palpable misnomer involved in the very term "National Congress." It suggests that the very constitution of this body rests on a false assumption. There is the idea, vain and futile, to make one organic mass of a vast number of incohesive elements, representing a variety of inharmonious, if not directly conflicting, interests. Indeed, there is no harmony of interests even among all sections of the Hindoo community, as may be seen from the extracts from Maratha newspapers, which we quoted in a previous issue. An Indian nation is a dream, grand and glorious, if you please; but it is a vain and impossible dream. And an earnest, practical movement cannot draw vitality from a dream.

LETTERS FROM STANLEY.

MR. SMITH, the acting British Consul at Zanzibar, has received a letter from Mr. Stanley, dated "German Station, Mpwapwa, November 11, 1889." This letter gives details of his journey to the coast with Emin Pasha, and of the four days' fighting with the natives.

"Dear Sir,—We arrived here yesterday, the 55th day, from the Victoria Nyanza, and the 188th day from the Albert Nyanza. We number altogether about 750 souls. At the last muster three days ago Emin Pasha's people numbered 294, of whom 59 are children, mostly the orphans of Egyptian officers. The whites present with me are Lieutenant Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mounteney Jephson, Surgeon Parke, William Bonny, Mr. Hoffman, Emin Pasha and his daughter, Captain Casati, Signor Marco, and a Tunisian, Vitu Hassan, an apothecary. We have also Messrs. Peres, Girault, and Schinze, of the Algerian Mission. Among the principal officers of the Pasha are the Vakeers, of the Equatorial Province and Major Awash Effendi, of the 2nd Battalion.

Since leaving the Victoria Nyanza we have lost 18 of the Pasha's people and one native of Zanzibar, who was killed while we were parleying with a hostile people. Every other expedition I have led has seen a lightening of our labours as we drew near the sea, but I cannot say the same of this one. Our long string of hammock-bearers tells a different tale, and until we place these poor things on shipboard there will be no rest for us. The worst of it is, we have not the privilege of showing you at Zanzibar the full extent of our labours. After carrying some of them 1,000 miles, fighting to the right and left of the sick, driving the Warasura from their prey, over range after range of mountains, with every energy on the full strain, they slip through our hands and die in the hammocks. One lady, 75 years old, the mother of Vakiel, died in this manner in North Usukuma.

South of the Victoria Nyanza we had as stirring a time for four days as we had anywhere. For those four days we had continuous fighting during the greater part of the daylight hours. The foolish natives took an unaccountable prejudice to the Pasha's people. They insisted that they were cannibals, and had come their country for no good. Talking to them was of no use. Any attempt at disproof drove them into a white-hot rage, and in their mad flinging of themselves on us they suffered. I am advised that the route to the sea *via* Simba Mwenz is the best for the one thing that specially appears desirable to me—an abundance of food. I propose to adopt that line. As regards the danger of an attack, one road seems to me to be as bad as another.

We have made an unexpected discovery of real value in Africa, of a considerable extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the south-west. The utmost southerly reach of this extension in S. lat. 20. 48, which brings the Victorian Sea within 155 miles only from Lake Tanganyika. I was so certain in my mind that this fact was known through the many voyages of the Church missionaries to Uganda, that I did not feel particularly moved by it. Mr. Mackay, however, showed me the latest maps published by the society, and I saw that no one had even a suspicion of it.

On the road here I made a rough sketch of it, and I find that the area of the great lake is now increased by this discovery to 26,900 square miles, which is just about 1,900 square miles larger than the reputed exaggerations of Captain Speke. If you will glance at the map of the lake towards the south-west, you will find that the lay of the coastline runs about west-north-west and east-south-east; but this coast-line, so drawn, consists mainly of a series of large and mountainous islands, many of them well peopled, which overlap one another. South of these islands is the large body of water just discovered. Lake Uriji, also, which Captain Speke so slightly sketched, turns out to be a very respectable lake, with populated islands in it. In the hope that we shall meet before long, I beg to remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. STANLEY."

LETTER TO CAPTAIN WISSMANN.

Captain Wissmann has also received a letter from Mr. Stanley of the same date, as follows:—

"My dear Captain Wissmann,—I am bold enough to ask that you will be good enough to forward my two letters to Zanzibar at your earliest convenience. I have often wished to see you, and fate has brought you but a few days' journey from me. I hope it will still be auspicious, and keep you until I have the pleasing opportunity of knowing a colleague who laboured so unostentatiously and so well in a similar field and under the same Royal patronage.—Until we meet I subscribe myself as yours most faithfully,

HENRY M. STANLEY."

MR. W. H. LEATHAM, who died on the 20th ult. was for a long time one of the most prominent Radicals of the West Riding, and he sat in Parliament for Wakefield for three years, and for the South West Riding during six years. Mr. Leatham's first contest at Wakefield in 1859 was very sensational, as he was returned by a majority of only three votes over his Tory opponent, and a petition followed, the result being that Mr. Leatham was not only unseated, but both candidates were prosecuted at York for bribery. Mr. Leatham was a man of much culture, and had keen literary tastes. He wrote several poems and ballads of decided merit, and also a couple of short historical dramas. Mr. Leatham, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, was born and reared a "Friend," but he joined the Church of England more than forty years ago.

MERCHANDISE MARKS IN GERMANY.

A CRIMINAL action has just been begun at Hamburg at the instance of the Public Prosecutor against 15 local forwarding agents and their *employes*, on the grounds that these persons have for a long period shipped goods on false declarations as regards weight and quality for the purpose of insuring to their clients the payment of freights below the normal rates. The trial, which from the nature of the evidence to be taken can hardly be concluded in a shorter time than three weeks, is likely to create considerable sensation, since it brings into question the good faith of some well-known firms at this port. As far back as two years ago a denunciation seems to have been made by a shipbroking firm against one of the accused, who in his defence has caused the arraignment of the others before the tribunal.

The matter at issue is, of course, directly for the protection of the Statistical Bureau and the local authorities and shipbrokers, but the interests of the latter are infinitely small in proportion to those of the shipowners, who are stated to have suffered a deception of from 15 to 20 per cent. through the practices of the accused. A large proportion of these shipowners are British subjects, and the charges, if proved, are likely to have much wider results judicially than the action at present before the local Landgericht. Of the accused some have already partially admitted the offence, some deny it, and others plead custom of the trade. Such British shipowners as are in possession of absolute proof of false declarations having been made to their prejudice by Hamburg shippers should not lose any time in forwarding circumstantial proof of the same to the Public Prosecutor or her Majesty's representatives at Hamburg.

The court presented the appearance of a bookseller's stores so filled was it with ledgers and ponderous folios. Amongst the arraigned persons are Messrs. Foelsch, Riechers, Schreyer, Fischer, Becker, Miller, and Hartrodt. An expert appointed to examine the books of one of the incriminated forwarding firms alleges that not less than 100 deceptions occur therein during the year 1886 alone. Another firm is accused of having altered the weights in bills of lading. For instance, one sent to Messrs. Liebreich and Beardsell, Huddersfield, on October 9, 1886, is stated to have been altered from 2,323 to 3,333 kilos, and another to Cavall and Son, dated October 11, 1886, from 3,510 to 4,510 kilos. The contention of the accused that the fact of incorrect declarations having been made was winked at by certain shipbrokers is denied by the latter. One witness asserts that this silent sanction was given in order to prevent the despatch of goods by the otherwise cheaper routes *via* Rotterdam and Antwerp. The proceedings were adjourned.

A ROMAN TRAGEDY.

THE journalistic world of Rome has been painfully impressed by another tragedy in which two of its well-known members played the principal parts. Signor Arnaldo Bertini, a reporter to the *Messaggero*, and formerly employed on the staff of the *Fracassa* and other papers, in an excess of jealous fury has shot his wife, a young lady, only twenty-one years of age, and his former friend and fellow journalist, Signor Mario Fantozzi, killing the former and so severely wounding the latter that his life is despaired of. It would appear that the unhappy husband's jealousy was but too well founded, although for some time he tried to put the idea from him, inasmuch as Signor Fantozzi was his fellow-worker and most intimate friend, and the misguided young wife was the mother of two little boys, the eldest only three years of age. But at last he found letters addressed to his wife which left no doubt that a guilty intrigue was being carried on. Leaving the house as usual on Nov. 17, Signor Bertini returned, intending to keep a watch on what went on, when he saw his wife hang a white handkerchief to the Venetian blind, evidently as a signal to some one. Maddened by this conviction, he at once rushed back, and the confusion displayed by his wife at seeing him, and her hasty endeavour to remove the signal, confirmed his suspicions. Before many words had been exchanged, the bell rang softly, and the husband, going himself to open the door, confronted his false friend and the betrayer of his wife. A terrible scene ensued. The seducer, base and cowardly even in that supreme moment, tried to barricade himself behind the furniture from the shots fired at him from a revolver by the injured husband, while the young wife rushed between them, and, in trying to disarm her husband, received her death wound. Bertini, not knowing that he had killed his wife, but believing that he had accomplished summary justice on his false friend, rushed away to try and provide for the care of his children before he gave himself up to justice. But Fantozzi, although seriously wounded, managed to stagger into the street, and was conveyed promptly to the nearest hospital. The servant had fled to call the police on the first sounds of quarrelling. The eldest child, aged three, was at school, and when the officers of justice entered upon the scene the only living person in the house was the baby, just able to walk, who, whimpering with fear and surprise, had just made is way into the room where lay the bloodstained body of his mother. Both the young men were under thirty years of age.

CONCERNING THE CLOTHING OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

BY ONE PRACTISING IN EQUITY AND CONVEYANCING.

(*See the case of "Leake v. Driffield" reported in* 6 *Times Law Reports*, 35.)

There is hope held out to tradesmen by a memorable Act (1)
That a wife is, like her husband, bound to pay if she contract.

But on studying the statute, as expounded by decision, (2)
You will find that hope of payment fades away, as doth a vision.

If you sue a wife in contract, as has previously been shown, (3)
You must prove that when she bargained she had something of her own.

And her bargain is not sanctioned by a legal obligation,
If you prove she had an income—with restraint on alienation.

Mrs. D. had no effects except her wardrobe, when she bought
Goods of Leake, who promptly sued her for the price in County Court.

Judgment went against the lady, spite of reasons not a few,
Ably set forth by her counsel; for the Judge expressed this view:

"She had separate estate within the meaning of the Act;
In respect of her apparel she was able to contract."

To a contrary opinion does a woman ever yield?
Does a wife brook opposition? Mrs. D. at once appealed.

Said the Judges, (4) "It afflicts us with unutterable woe
To reverse our little brother (5) in the County Court below;

But, as judges, we are bound to give decision, independent
Of our feelings, and we here must enter judgment for defendant.

It's a notion common sense abhors, judicial reason loathes,
That a wife should make a contract on the credit of her clothes!

We have heard that if a gambler coin of legal tender lack,
He will bet his boots, or lay the very shirt upon his back.

But we cannot think that any wife would pledge her "combination" (6)
As security that just demands shall meet with liquidation.

So we hold that married women who have nothing but their raiment,
If they purport to contract, can never be compelled to payment.

(1) The *Married Women's Property Act*, 1882.
(2) See *Pallister* v. *Gurney*, 19 Q. B. D. 519; *Scott* v. *Morley*, 20 Q.B.D., 120; and consider the present case.
(3) See "The Married Women's Property Act, 1882, partly redrawn," in the *St. James's Gazette*, 31st July, 1888.
(4) Mathew, J., and Wills, J.
(5) A judge of County Courts is of inferior dignity to a judge of the High Court; yet may they be said to be in a manner brethren.
(6) *Sollicet*, the combination garment.

SIRDAR NUR MAHOMED KHAN is still at Bara in Tirah, hoping for a favourable reply to his *jirga*.

THE year 2118 is still a rather long way off, but there is something nevertheless decidedly unpleasant in the President of the Manchester Geological Society's assurance that that is [the date when Englishmen will have seen the last of our stock of coal, calculated now to amount to about 147 millions of tons.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION SCHEMES.

THE full text of the reply sent by the Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, to Sir Henry Parkes's communication on the subject of Australian Federation has been published.

THE VICTORIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gillies (whose despatch is dated Melbourne, November 13) begins by saying that in dealing with Sir Henry's present proposals for a general Federal Parliament for Australia, and a general Federal Government, which are specially urged in view of the suggestions of General Edwards in reference to the organisation of the Australian forces and the importance of securing some effective plan of combined action for defence, it is necessary to make some reference to their correspondence of a few months ago upon the same subject. The views he expressed in his letter of the 12th of August as to the practicability at present of constituting a Federal Parliament and a Federal Government remain very much the same.

But, although I have cause for grave doubts as to the success of such a movement at present, there are no reasons I am aware of which should stand in the way of so serious and important a proposal being fully considered in all its aspects. To ensure that consideration I would suggest to you that, instead of going through the form of the Parliaments appointing representatives to a convention, it should be accepted as sufficient, if the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Mounted Infantry regiment at Aldershot is maintaining its reputation under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton. Colonel Hutton is quite in touch with all ranks under his command. This is a great advantage, as may be supposed. He is fortunate in having again secured the services of Captain Alderson, Royal West Kent Regiment, as Adjutant. From all accounts the feeling of antagonism with which the Mounted Infantry idea was at first received is gradually dying out. If this is so, it is due in a large measure to the excellent system of training inaugurated by Colonel Hutton, who has been most careful to impress upon officers and men that under no circumstances whatever are they to forget what they are—Infantrymen mounted for special service, which it is sought as clearly as possible to define.

Colonel Chapman was an Artilleryman: how comes it that Sir Edward Bradford has been selected to succeed him on the list of Queen's Aides-de-camp? is a question that has been asked by many. The explanation is simple: Colonel Chapman filled an Indian vacancy himself, he having entered "John Company's" service on receiving his commission in 1858. The nomination rested, therefore, with the India Office, not the Horse Guards, in the present instance, and it was the former that put forward Sir Edward Bradford's name. It is needless to say that the appointment was made in deference to a wish expressed in high quarters, but it is one that will be regarded with favour in India, nevertheless. There is, perhaps, no more popular officer in the Indian service than Sir Edward Bradford.

Major Stopford, Grenadier Guards, has vacated his appointment as Brigade-Major at Aldershot, which he has held for the last three years, and returns to regimental duty for the present. His successor, Major-Hammersley, Lancashire Fusiliers, joined Major-General Walker's staff yesterday with the good wishes of the whole brigade, he being well and favourably known throughout the division, on the staff of which his father served for many years as Inspector of Gymnasia.

"What is to become of the garrison gunner?" is a question which is disturbing the minds of our best Artillery officers. All recent reorganisations have affected the garrison branch materially, and the latest reconstruction of the big regiment, though professedly intended to benefit the garrison branch, has done little if anything to render it more attractive. All true friends of the Artillery must recognise the importance of the garrison or scientific branch, and no good can possibly be done by relegating this arm to a position of obscurity such as it has occupied of recent years. The Committee which reported on the subject of Artillery reorganisation made out a strong case in favour of the garrison gunner, who was shown to labour under great disadvantages in consequence of the attractions offered by the two other branches, horse and field. But there the matter ended. Can it be that the recommendations of the Committee are to be overlooked? If so, things will undoubtedly go from bad to worse.

All previous reorganisations of the Royal Artillery have taken the form of destruction. There has been no advance, nor is such a thing possible, so long as the present opposition to separation is manifested at head-quarters. The senior officers of the Artillery fail to appreciate the full value of their arm. Our weakness in defence arises from divided and conflicting interests. Some foolish theorists imagine that our shores can be protected by mines and torpedo boats, and the War Office favours this view. With mines, &c., in the hands of one department, boats in charge of another, and guns in possession of a third, we should be in a pretty pickle were an enemy suddenly to show himself. What is wanted is a system that will work harmoniously. The only means by which that system can be created is by splitting up the Royal Regiment of Artillery and constituting the garrison branch a department in itself, charged with the duty of shore defence, and those other functions appertaining to the service of the big guns of which it is specially in charge.

The great game of gunnery brag is over, and the authorities—not that they are any authorities in gunnery matters—have thrown up the sponge. The Victoria's guns, as has more than once been stated in these columns, are so defective that even a British Admiralty dare not send out the ship to carry the flag of the Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. It would not be wise or profitable to inflict on our readers a description of the technical vices of the monstrous 111-ton guns of the Victoria; it is sufficient for them to know that one of them has bent, between the trunnions and the muzzle, more than two and a half inches out of the straight line. The projectile intended to be fired from this gun could not be fired without great danger of its destruction. We have not yet learned how to build cannon that will shoot round the corner. The worst part of the business is that the Victoria, and her sister the Sanspareil, will probably be *hors de combat* for a very long time, as there is no prospect of these monster 111-ton guns being of any use, and it will be a big job to alter their turrets to suit smaller and more serviceable weapons.

Three "special" Army orders have just been published by Lord Wolseley, prescribing the various distinctive marks which are in future to be placed against the names of auxiliary officers who pass the examinations in Tactics. If a Captain obtains 75 of the total marks allotted, he is to have a large T enclosed with a square. If he only obtains 5 the T is to be enclosed with a ring. In the case of a Lieutenant who obtains 75, the T is to be between brackets, while if he cannot get more than 5 of the total marks the Lieutenant must content himself with a small "t." Is it possible to conceive anything more childish? If Lord Wolseley cannot occupy his time better than in concocting such ridiculous Army orders as these, the sooner he hands over his duties to Sir Frederick Roberts the better.

There has been a direful scandal on board the Victoria and Albert owing to a trusted and highly-favoured petty officer being detected in an indiscretion of a peculiarly heinous description, for which the Queen would consider keel-hauling a light punishment. An appointment on board a Royal yacht is so much coveted that it is wonderful that any one who is thus employed could be so insanely reckless as to commit himself ruinously and irrevocably.

The Lieutenants who were appointed for the Victoria when she was selected to become flagship in the Mediterranean, have good cause to grumble at the failure of the 110-ton guns, as they have spent a fair sum of money in fitting-up their cabins, and now, as the commissioning of the Victoria is indefinitely postponed, they will be transferred to other ships, and all their outlay is utterly wasted.

There are now such a large number of foreign officers studying at Berlin that the German Government has established an International Military Academy for their accommodation. There are a great many Turks, and also several Chinese officers.

The Admiralty do not consider there is blame to be attached to any of the officers of the Anson for the recent mishap. There was plenty of water marked in the chart, made from a Danish survey, at the spot where she struck. The belief is that a sunken wreck did the mischief, but the Danes are going to investigate the matter without delay.

It must be amusing to watch the anxious faces of the Devonport Dockyard officials when presented with the unexpected little bill due to the Anson's mishap. They declare themselves already some £30,000 ahead of their estimate, and six months' work still before them. Heartrending appeals are made all round to cut down even necessary work to help them out of their difficulties. Things are so very short in the Dockyard just now that they cannot afford a coat of paint or to put in a pane of glass to the official residences; they consequently wear an air of dejection suitable to that of their proud owners.

All good and respectable people will be enchanted to hear, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that, according to recent returns, 15,000, or perhaps one-fifth, of our soldiers in India are total abstainers. But the return would be much more convincing to those experienced in such matters if it clearly stated how long these virtuous warriors had abstained from visiting the canteen, and the little native spirit-shops where the maddening abomination known to soldiers by an expressive but not very pleasant name is sold for about a shilling a quart bottle. As a matter of fact, these teetotal returns are rather delusive, and always will be. Young as a man who two days ago was fined 7s. 6d. for drunkenness is called a teetotaller because he has won the Colonel's heart by saying: "If you'll dale laniently with me this time, Sorr, I'll join the Timperance." There are very few honest total abstainers in a British regiment even now, it is to be feared, although with wise encouragement from head-quarters the movement has made marked progress in past years.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

SPORTING NOTES.

There has been hardly any racing of general interest since Newmarket. The Victory of Philomel in the Liverpool Cup afforded another proof of the fatuity of attaching any importance to the placings in a great race which has been won easily, and Claribelle at three thousand guineas now appears to be about as costly an animal as has been sold this year. It is said that Philomel was amiss at Newmarket, a statement which it is difficult to reconcile with the announcement made by the *Sporting Times*, apparently from information communicated by Colonel North, that nobody connected with the stable won a penny on the race except the owner, who was "strongly urged not to back" Philomel. They must be a muddling-paddling lot if they did not fancy the mare, but such errors are respectable when compared with the huckstering transactions connected with Quartus, who is not likely to get such another chance in a hurry. No doubt this horse (unless he is sold to go abroad) will be a quicksand for the money of the gullish herd next year, as he will almost certainly be backed for every handicap in which his name appears.

The Derby meeting was remarkable for the immense fields, and in the Chesterfield Nursery there were twenty-three runners, and 10 to 1 was offered on the field when the flag fell, a rare, if not indeed an unprecedented, occurrence. Killowen, who was favourite, just won, after a most exciting finish with Devilfish, who, by the way, was beaten in a selling race at Newmarket during the Houghton week. The Nurseries have become the great feature of the Derby meeting. Dauntless won the Queen's Plate very easily, beating Theosophist and San Marino, the winner of the Feather Plate at Newmarket. Two year-olds which win long-distance races seldom achieve much distinction afterwards. The Doveridge Stakes, for which Strawberry Hill was favourite, was won for Mr. Houldsworth by Ponza. Veau d'Or was well backed, but ran badly.

The weather at Derby was horrible beyond description on the Wednesday, for so dense was the fog that nothing could be seen of the running, and in one race the jockeys lost their way, and, as it appeared that they had gone the wrong course, the acting steward very properly decided that the race in question was void. This was most exasperating for the owner and backers of the winner; but the Stewards really had no alternative, and the aggrieved persons must console themselves by reflecting that they were the victims of a visitation of Providence.

The Prince of Wales's Post Sweepstakes at Goodwood in 1891 has secured a capital entry of eighteen, and as the subscription is £200 each the race will be worth £3,600. The Duke of Westminster has headed the subscriptions, and his nominations include a brother to Ormonde, a half-brother, by Ormonde, to Blue Green; a colt, by Ormonde, out of Shotover and a colt, by Peter, out of Ruth. "Mr. Abington" has a half-brother, by Muncaster, to Necromancer and Juggler. Mr. Baird has a half-sister, by Doubloon to El Dorado. The other subscribers are the Dukes of Beaufort, Hamilton, and Portland; Prince Soltykoff, Lords Bradford, Cadogan, Durham, and Hastings; Baron Rothschild (one entry being a filly, by Tristan, out of Peace), and Messrs. Combe, Fairie, Houldsworth, Maple, and Milner.

Since the last volume of the Stud-book was pubished nearly fifty sires have died, including several animals of high reputation, among them being no fewer than three Derby winners—Macaroni, Lord Lyon, and Kingcraft, also Camballo, winner of the Two Thousand in 1875, who was one of the highest tried horses that ever started for that race, and he would have proved a formidable opponent to Galopin at Epsom if he had been all right then; Robert the Devil, who won the Leger, Cesarewitch, Ascot Cup, and many other races, and who ought undoubtedly to have beaten Bend Or in the Derby; Lecturer and Speculum, both renowned on the turf for their stamina; Lowlander, Umpire, and his son, Arbitrator; The Miser, a son of Hermit, who was one of the most rising sires of the day, and Touchet, who was undoubtedly a very great loss.

The best player of golf in the House of Commons, is Mr. Broadhurst, whose health has been greatly benefited by his devotion to the game. Mr. Balfour, Lord Elcho, and Mr. Anstruther come next to Mr. Broadhurst in the excellence of their respective performances, and Mr. Finlay and Sir Herbert Maxwell also play well; while Mr. Newnes, Lord Granby, and Mr. Sydney Buxton are promising beginners. Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. J. B. Balfour, and Mr. Seton-Kerr have been golf-players for many years.

An important petition to the Yacht Racing Association is now in course of signature, calling the attention of that body to several points connected with yacht-racing in which reform is at present urgently needed; and laying special stress upon the necessity of a reform in the constitution of the Yacht Racing Association itself. For this purpose, it is proposed that the various clubs should subscribe at a defined rate to the Association, and enjoy a proportionate representation upon it. The petition points to the need of some body which can exercise a similar authority in the yachting world to that which the Jockey Club wields upon the turf; and there can be little question that if English yacht-racing is to be rescued from its present unsatisfactory condition some step of this kind is indispensable.

Organist, who was destroyed the other day in Yorkshire, was a famous horse upon the turf fifteen years ago. He was foaled in 1871, and, after a highly respectable two-year-old career, he won, as a three-year-old, the Chester Cup and the Ascot Vase for the late Mr. Clare Vyner, and in the following season he own the Ascot Stakes, after which he failed to distinguish himself, although he was kept in training for several seasons; nor was he a success at the stud. Organist was very lucky to win the Ascot Vase as Montargis only lost the race through the execrable riding of his jockey.

Mr. James White's two Australian colts have been backed for the Derby, coupled, at 20 to 1. I fancy it is all the odds against them, and I feel tolerably certain that a very much better price will be forthcoming six months hence. It is very improbable that there will be much winter betting on the Derby, as the Two Thousand, of which nothing was heard last year, is far more likely to excite speculation, having Surefoot and Baron Rothschild's pair engaged, as well as Blue Green, Martagon, Golden Gate, Delaval, Loup, Alloway, St. Serf, and Right Away, all of which are regarded as highly promising animals.

"Hawkshaw" says: It is well to learn that the popular Falmouth colours, made so famous by the deeds of Wheel of Fortune, Silvio, Duch Oven, Jannette, Lady Golightly, and other famous thorough-breds, are not to be lost to the turf. The present peer intends to race, though, perhaps, not on such a large scale as his predecessor did. It would not surprise me to find Lord Falmouth joining what is known as the Exton Park stable. This is formed by the horses belonging to Lord Penrhyn and Captain Clayton, who races as "Mr. Valentine." Curiously enough, the last name was once the *nom de course* of the late Lord of Merevorth. There is some capital galloping ground in Exton Park, which is the country seat of the Earl of Gainsborogh, situated in Rutlandshire, between the towns of Oakham and Stamford.

"No good umpire should travel out of his province to give extra-judicial dicta," says the author of "Some Cricketing Stories." "We have all heard of the umpire who, when the bowler asked, 'How's that?' responded admiringly, 'Beautiful!' This was at least complimentary, if not satisfactory; but some of these extra-judicial umpires' dicta are neither the one nor the other. Mr. S. was many years ago captaining a scratch eleven against an eleven of potters in South Devon. It was an excellent match. The last potter was in; they had two runs to make to tie. The batsman played a ball to cover-point. 'Come along!' said he, starting to run. 'No, I tell 'se—get back, mun!' said the potter at the other end. So the striker turned in mid-career, and in so doing slipped. The ball was well returned to Mr. S. at the wicket. He promptly knocked off the bails, and, for form's sake, appealed to the umpire, 'How's that?' It was the potter's umpire. 'Not out!' 'What?' said Mr. S., astounded. Then, picking together the stumps, he got them all upright again and the bails on before the potter succeeded in scrambling back into his ground. 'Well, how's that then?' he asked, again knocking off the bails with the ball in his hand. 'Not out!' came the sturdy answer, this time with the addition, 'and, if ye ask again, I'll punch yer blooming 'ead!' 'Then,' said Mr. S., relating the story, 'I thought it was time for me to go on to bowl, and bowled one ball which went ten yards wide of the wicket and nearly killed point, and away it went into the furze-bushes for four wides, and has never been heard of since. So the potters won the match.'"

It is stated from Turkestan that the attempt to colonize that province with Russian peasants must be considered to have failed. The native population is superior in culture to the Russian colonists, and gradually absorbes them. It is seriously feared that the next generation of these first Russian colonists may be converted Islamism.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

The case for the prosecution in the Cronin trial at Chicago closed on Nov. 16. The last witness was James Clancy, who has served ten years' penal servitude in this country for firing at a policeman, and is now a journalist in New York. He said he endeavoured to induce the prisoner O'Sullivan to go with him and identify the body of Cronin on the day it was found; O'Sullivan turned pale, and refused to see the body. The first witness for the prisoners was a shorthand writer, who spoke to discrepancies between some of the evidence given at the inquest and that given before the judge.

On Nov. 18, Peter Koch, a former employer of the prisoner Kunze, testified that the latter boarded with him for a while, but that he caused some trouble in the house, in consequence of which he left and changed his name. A police captain, named Schaack, deposed, concerning Dinan's description of the man who hired the white horse on the night of the murder, that that description was given in the presence of Coughlin, and chiefly by way of coinciding with the latter's suggestions. The circumstances of the white horse being driven to Mrs. Conklin's house, and her failure to identify the animal, were then gone over, Captain Schaack remarking that Mrs. Conklin had assumed an unfriendly attitude during the proceedings. James Hyland stated that he visited O'Sullivan with his brother about seven o'clock in the evening of May 5 last, and supped with him. They left his house between nine and ten, when all three went to a neighbouring drinking saloon. This evidence was adduced for the purpose of contradicting that of Neiman, the keeper of the saloon in question, who was of opinion that it was Coughlin, Kunze, and O'Sullivan whom he saw drinking in the saloon the same night at about ten o'clock.

On the 19th a policeman, named Macdonald, deposed that he saw the prisoner Coughlin at the police station between a quarter to nine and nine o'clock on the night of the murder. Cross-examined, witness fixed the time at nine to a quarter past. He was a member of Camp 20. He thought that it was a week after the murder that he learned from reading the papers that Coughlin's name was connected with the horse that drew the buggy in which Dr. Cronin was driven away. The prosecution here called witness's attention to the fact that Coughlin's name never was connected with that incident in the press until three days after the body was found. This announcement produced some sensation in court. William Mulcahy, an employe of O'Sullivan's, deposed that the latter sent him to Dr. Cronin for treatment of his feet, saying that he had a contract with the doctor for the cure of his men. O'Sullivan said this in presence of the other employes. He told the men on another occasion that he had a contract with the doctor to attend to any injury which might befall them. One of his employes went to the printing-office during the latter part of April and got a number of O'Sullivan's newly printed cards, and witness distributed about fifty of them. On the day of the murder O'Sullivan and witness drove together in one of the former's ice waggons, and afterwards had supper together. They both read during that evening, and went to bed at the same time, sleeping in the same bed. Later in the evening two of O'Sullivan's men, accompanied by another man, came to the door and entered. Then Mrs. Whelan, the keeper of the house, came to their room to get a cot bed, and spoke to O'Sullivan. Witness had heard the conversation between old Carlsson and O'Sullivan about the tenants of the cottage. Old Carlsson had previously deposed that O'Sullivan said that he knew the tenants and that they were all right, but witness declared that O'Sullivan said he knew none of them. In cross-examination, Mulcahy declared that O'Sullivan was not out of the house after supper, and that he went to bed about nine o'clock. Mr. Whelan, the next witness, stated that he was a cousin of O'Sullivan. When he returned from work on May 5 he found the two Hylands in the house with O'Sullivan, and they all took supper together, after which the Hylands and O'Sullivan went out, the latter returning in half an hour. He remembered the night of May 4. That evening O'Sullivan remained in the house, and went to bed about nine.

The hearing of the witnesses for the defence was continued on the 20th. Kate M'Cormick, sister of Mrs. Whelan, testified to having visited her sister on May 4 and 5, and said that after supper on the former day (the day of the murder) she and her sister went out about half-past eight, leaving O'Sullivan in the kitchen. They returned shortly after ten o'clock, and, after reading for about an hour, went to O'Sullivan's room to fetch a cot. A light was burning in the room, and O'Sullivan and Mulcahy were in bed. The witness spoke to both of the Hylands being present on the Sunday evening. On being cross-examined she became confused, and said that while she was sure they were at the house on Sunday night, she was not quite certain that they were there on the preceding night. On being further pressed, however, the witness repeated the statement about going out with her sister on May 4, which she had made during her examination-in-chief. Mrs. Whelan, the next witness, corroborated her sister's testimony, and said that she had heard O'Sullivan previously to May 4 speak to some men of his contract with Cronin. The witness proceeded to state Mr. Clancy, the newspaper reporter, had visited O'Sullivan on the day on which the body was found. She referred to the finding of the body and said "I have a cab at the door and want you to go and identify the remains," to which O'Sullivan replied "Why should I go with you? I don't know who you are, and never saw you before, but if a policeman comes and asks me to go I shall go with him."

ON SOME INDIAN FISH.

Captain Ayes writes in his *Sporting News*:—

Visitors to Calcutta, whose resting places are limited to hotels, must imagine that the only fish imported into the City of Palaces is that known by the native name of *beckti*. We have all, no doubt, heard of the clauses against the too frequent supply at meals of salmon that servants in old English days used to require of their masters in their agreements for service. Now, *beckti* is not within measurable distance of salmon, neither are the appetities of sojourners in India as robust as those of the working classes in the old country. Hence, it cannot be wondered at that when the hotel resident sees, day after day, and week after week, the montonous *beckti* placed under his nose as the poison of the *menu*, his gorge should rise against this once happy inhabitant of our tidal river. Why do they do it is the natural question? The courteous and obliging hotel manager's ready reply is that it is the only fish in season. My remark to this is, that if this be the case, the piscatorial season of this denizen of the semi-deep is one, not of months, but of centuries; for it is like unto the brook which goes on for ever. To test the correctness of this theory, let us, Sir, stroll down, not Fleet Street, but through that fine building in the Calcutta New Market which is devoted to the sale of fish, and there we shall find a vast quantity of *beckti* in company with relations and relatives of far superior quality. Residence in Calcutta hotels, which are really excellent of their kind, may have prejudiced me against the too oft recurring *beckti*; but even with that allowance, I feel confident in stating that it is far inferior to the "mullet" and so-called pomfret that are to be obtained there. These two latter are really excellent and are quite as toothsome, even with all the bones removed (which is as good as putting it in at 5st. 7lbs.), as *hilsa*, which is very similar to the *samlı* of North China and Japan. In the order of excellence, I would place *beckti* a moderate fifth, after mullet, pomfret (even the Bengal variety), *tupsi mach* and *hilsa*, between which four there is not much to choose.

For table use, the *hilsa* has the great disadvantage of keeping fresh, under ordinary circumstances, for but a very short time; although it is singularly well adapted to the process of smoking, or of that light and dainty form of kippering which is practised in Scotland, and which is altogether unlike that employed on the East coast of England. *Verb Sap.* In this connection comes the question of keeping fish fresh from morning market time to the dinner hour in India. Neither boiling it nor keeping it, as is usually done, in ice, is sufficient; for though by such means the fish may be prevented from actually smelling; still, unless in the cold weather, it will not remain firm, in which state only, is it fit for food. The ordinary use of ice for this purpose is as inefficient as it is deceptive, for it is altogether inoperative to check the process of decomposition which goes on in the interior of the animal. It ought to be a very easy task to manufacturers of refrigerating apparatus to devise a fish receptacle which would keep its contents five or six degrees below freezing point, and thus satisfactorily solve the most important question of our poisson at dinner.

Indian and other producers are warned by Mr. Longford, British Consul at Hiogo, that they have now to compete with a steadily increasing output from native spinning mills all over Japan. In the City of Osaka alone there are now nearly 50 factories at work, producing goods which were quite lately articles of import. *Per contra* increased industrial activities demand for their supply ever increasing imports of metals and machinery.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BISMARCK'S STUDENT LIFE.

Prince Bismarck's early student days should have no ordinary interest for the English public, seeing that they were passed at what was then an English university. When the Chancellor commenced his academic career, Gettingen was British; and the university, which was founded by George II., rejoiced in the title of "Koniglich Grossbritannisch-Hannoverschen-Georg-Augusts Universitat." Here he made his debut as a student of jurisprudence and political science early in 1832—a tall, jovial, and exceedingly canny youth of seventeen; and here he remained, reading, fighting, and drinking according to the time-honoured fashion of the Gottingen student, during three semestrial terms. In the accounts hitherto given to the public of the Chancellor's student days, something of a legendary transfiguration has been allowed to operate in the personal reminiscences of the narrators; but, thanks to the researches of Dr Otto Mejer, who has just written anew "History of Gottingen," we have now an official version of the whole story, attested by the records of the *Alma Mater*. Bismarck, as is known, sowed his wild oats; but he was by no means an idle student.

If he was always ready for a frolic, he was equally punctual at lectures; and his industry earned the approbation of a circle of professors who were as *exigeant* as they were illustrious. He was up with the lark, and before seven had to hurry from his lodgings in the Rothenstrasse to the lecture-room where Heeren held forth on history and ethnography. At eight he attended Wendt's lectures on logic and metaphysics; and then, after an hour in the fencing-room, sat out, without intermission, a long spell of jurisprudence with Professor Hugo, and a similar quantity of Institutions with Professor Goschen. Dinner followed at midday, and, immediately after, the attendance at lectures concluded with an hour of pure mathematics, under Professor Thibaut. This was the programme during the first term, and it was not very appreciably altered during the two succeeding semesters. After lectures, of course, came hard reading; and then followed play.

The recreation of the Gottingen student fifty-seven years ago was of a notoriously roistering character, and duels were of every-day occurrence. Young Bismarck soon made his mark in this jovial and dare devil *Burschenleben*, and already in his second term he was recognised as the leading member of the "Hannovera," the chief student fraternity in the university. The qualities which rai-ed him to this position were as much his sagacity and astuteness as his conviviality and fearlessness. So seldom was he found out in his own frolics, and so often was he called upon to officiate as contriver of, and umpire or second to, those of others, that he earned for himself the nick-name of the "consummately discreet fox" (*vollkommen bescheidenen Fuchse*). He is known to have fought at least four duels—one of them with an Englishman; but not one was discovered by the authorities. In the official list of punishments his name figures four times, but only twice for serious offences. The first is a sentence of ten days' imprisonment for officiating as second in a duel. It appears that at a ball in January 1833, a quarrel took place between an English student from Cumberland, named Knight, and a certain Baron von Grabow. A duel with pistols was arranged for the following morning, and Bismarck, who already had a fair knowledge of English, was asked to attend in the capacity of interpreter and umpire. Knight's second was an Englishman named Marcus Wright, but Grabow's second disappointed him at the last moment and so Bismarck had to officiate in his stead. From the evidence afterwards adduced before the Rector, it seems that the two principals arrived on the ground in the most bloodthirsty temper, and Bismarck with the greatest difficulty persuaded them to substitute twelve paces for the three on which they had already determined. When he came to take the measure, however, he cunningly lengthened the twelve into fourteen, and the result was that no one was injured. The Rector saw no extenuating circumstances in the whole proceeding, and besides severely punishing the principals, he sent Baron von Grabow's humane second to solitary confinement for ten days, and as he did not appear at the first summons, an extra day was added.

The other serious offence took place towards the end of his stay at Gottingen. The students at the time were organised into brotherhoods, which were supposed by the authorities to be of a literary and social character, but which were really of a strong militant tendency. They had their particular weapons and colours, and a central representative council, which took cognisance of, and adjudicated upon, all questions of honour between the students. The senior brotherhood was the "Hannovera," of which Bismarck was chief; and, consequently, he was at the head of an illegal association. In May 1833, two of the brotherhoods—the Westphalians and the Lunebergians—quarrelled. There had been a duel between members of these bodies—at which, as usual, Bismarck was present—and the Lunebergian was accused of having taken a foul advantage of his adversary. His comrades took up his cudgels, and, when the Central Council or *Seniorenconvent* of the brotherhoods declared him "incapable of giving satisfaction," protested so loudly that the Council extended the stigma to the whole body. With this act of injustice the "Hannovera," with Bismarck at their head, refused to agree, and the whole university became convulsed by a bitter feud. It was not long before the quarrel reached the ears of the authorities, and an investigation took place, which revealed the illegal nature of the organisation and proceedings of the societies. A shower of punishments followed. Bismarck came in for a double share, and was ordered to undergo three days' imprisonment for having been present at a duel, and a further sentence of four days for having taken part in an illegal organisation. A curious entry in the university records follows the minute of these punishments. The "Studiosus von Bismarck" informs the Rector that he is about to proceed to the Prussian capital in order to enter upon a new course of studies. It is consequently adjudged that "his sentence of imprisonment shall be satisfied at Berlin." In this way young Bismarck made his entry into the city which he was destined to raise to the dignity of the metropolis of United Germany.

GIFT OF £250,000 TO THE LABOURING POOR.

Sir Edward Guinness has placed in the hands of Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Plunket, First Commissioner of Works, a sum of 250,000*l.*, to be held by them in trust for the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor. Of this amount 200,000*l.* is to be expended in London and 50,000*l.* in Dublin. The income derived from the rent of the houses is to be re-invested with a view to the further development of the scheme.

In a communication he has made to the trustees, Sir Edward Guinness has informed them that he has long felt the gravity of the evils which follow from the insanitary nature of the houses inhabited by large numbers of the poorest of the labouring classes, and that the object he has in view is to provide clean and healthy homes for people somewhat poorer than those who, as experience proves, at present avail themselves of the existing artisans' dwellings, and to see that this can be done on a sound financial basis.

After considerable inquiry and consultation with the gentlemen who have consented to act as trustees, and with various authorities on the subject, Sir Edward Guinness has reason to believe that this object can be accomplished and the tenements let at such rents as will place them within the reach of the poorest of the labouring population. Should the experiment that is about to be tried prove successful, it is hoped that it will lead to many other similar efforts in the same direction, with the result that great benefit will be conferred on a class probably more highly rented and certainly more badly housed than any other class in the community.

Mr. Lees Knowles, M.P., private secretary to Mr. Ritchie, has consented to act as hon. secretary of the Trust.

The Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company, of which Sir Richard Martin, Bart., is chairman, have undertaken to carry out the Trust scheme in Dublin.

The *Daily News* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: The latest news from Persia states that the Government is about to construct a system of new highways, in order to improve Persia's means of communications with Russia and Turkey. Several British subjects wished to undertake the the work, especially in the province of Aderbijan. The Governor-General of that province, the influential Ameer Nizam, is, however, friendly to Russia, and, after having deliberated with Mirza Mahmoud Khan, the Persian Minister at St. Petersburg, all the British tenders were, it is said, refused.

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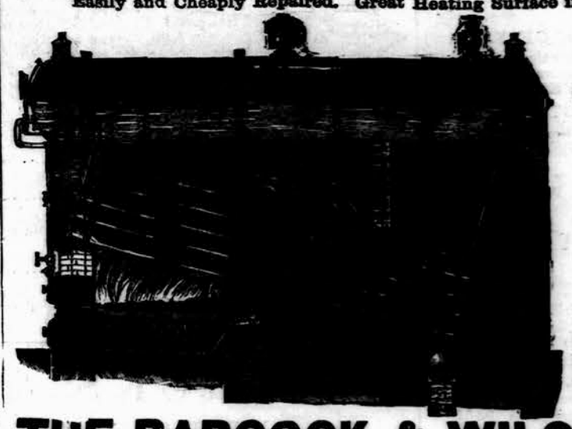

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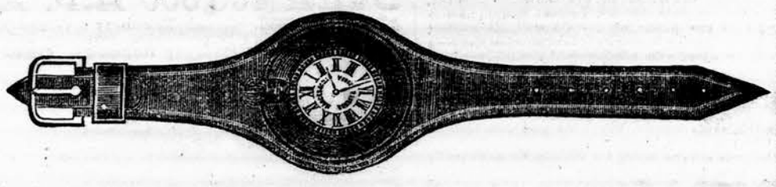

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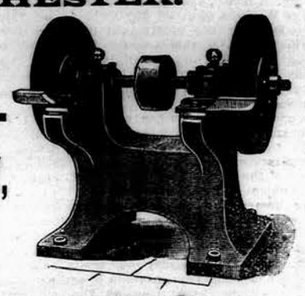
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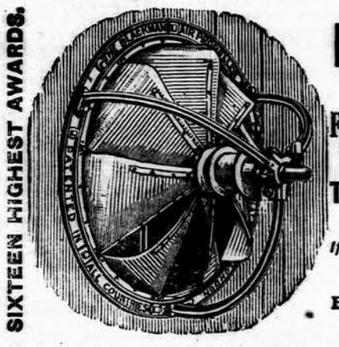
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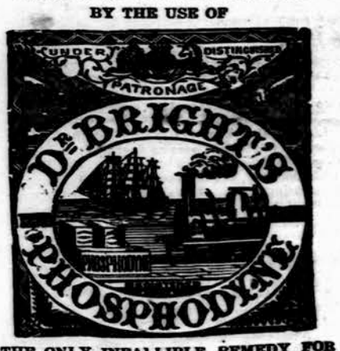

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